

Prohibition: Its Economic and Industrial Effects

MILK BECOMES BEER SUBSTITUTE IN AMERICAN WORKINGMAN'S LUNCH

Dairy and Agricultural Authorities Agree Prohibition Is Responsible—Soft Drinks Sales Show Marked Increase, Manufacturers' Books Disclose

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Article XII. Have "Soft Drinks" and Milk Become Substitutes for Beer?

When in the old days a man was seen entering a saloon, especially if he was not alone, it was not proof perfect that his purpose was to imbibe an alcoholic beverage. In a good many instances his innocent intention was to satisfy a thirst with celery tonic, sarsaparilla or ginger ale, or perhaps even a glass of milk. Certain saloons kept a wide variety of "soft drinks," and kept them in more palatable form than the average soda store. There were probably many people who thus got the habit of drinking beer who had no strong attachment for it. Did they go back to the "soft drinks" after prohibition? Did others accustomed to beer change to such drinks?

We have seen that the production of near-beer in 1926 was only seven per cent of the output of real beer in 1914. Hence, if near-beer did not, in more than a fraction of the cases, inherit the demand for a satisfying beverage, what did?

In order to obtain answers to this question, we have considered the principal types of beverages formerly sold in saloons and soda fountains. We have examined the statistics available—which are not conclusive—and corresponded widely with the large manufacturers of soft drinks, with trade associations and with others in an authoritative position to speak.

The most significant conclusions that emerge are first, the surprising fact that milk has become one of the principal substitutes for beer in the workingman's lunch; that root beer, Coca-Cola, ginger ale and other carbonated beverages have been very favorably affected by the cutting off of the supply of real beer; that some pure fruit drinks, such as those made from oranges, have probably benefited, but that grape juice has not been affected; that tea consumption shows no evidence of increase, but that coffee consumption perhaps does.

It is also significant that, summarizing it all, we by no means account for any large proportion of the total formerly spent in saloons.

Milk Consumption

There has been a huge increase in the quantity of milk consumed in this country during the past few years. As estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture, milk for beverage and household purposes produced in 1917 amounted to \$6,500,000,000 pounds, while by 1924 it had risen to \$2,775,000,000 pounds, or almost 45 per cent more, an increase far exceeding that in population. Prosperity and increased advertising of the food values of milk partly explain this marked increase, but, in the opinion of those in official positions, do not account for all of it.

That prohibition has been an important factor in promoting the popularity of milk is a view supported by every study and survey of the milk question made and by every authority with whom the writer has corresponded. Those well informed in this field are not merely confident but emphatic on the matter. An example is the reply of the executive secretary of the International Association of Milk Dealers: "There can be no denying the fact that the cutting off of beer has diverted a great deal of thirst to the drinking of milk." Similar information was obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture and other Government departments.

National Survey of Milk Consumption Credits Prohibition

The consensus of the people best informed in this matter is admirably brought out in a nation-wide questionnaire survey, undertaken by the Illinois Agricultural Association, the results of which were made public in April, 1926. Fifty-one leading dairy experts employed as heads of dairy departments of agricultural colleges, agricultural agents of railroads, managers of co-operative milk distributing agencies and milk dealers answered the questionnaire, which was sent out by the director of the association's department of dairy marketing.

Of the 51 replying, 33 definitely stated that prohibition has had an effect upon the increasing consumption of milk by the American public, seven said "No" and 11 were noncommittal. But even those who said "No" in some cases claimed some incidental result, such as the increase in the consumption of buttermilk. Hence, the association's report states emphatically, as the first sentence of its release to the press: "Prohibition was an important factor in the 27 per cent increase in milk consumption which occurred between 1918 and 1924."

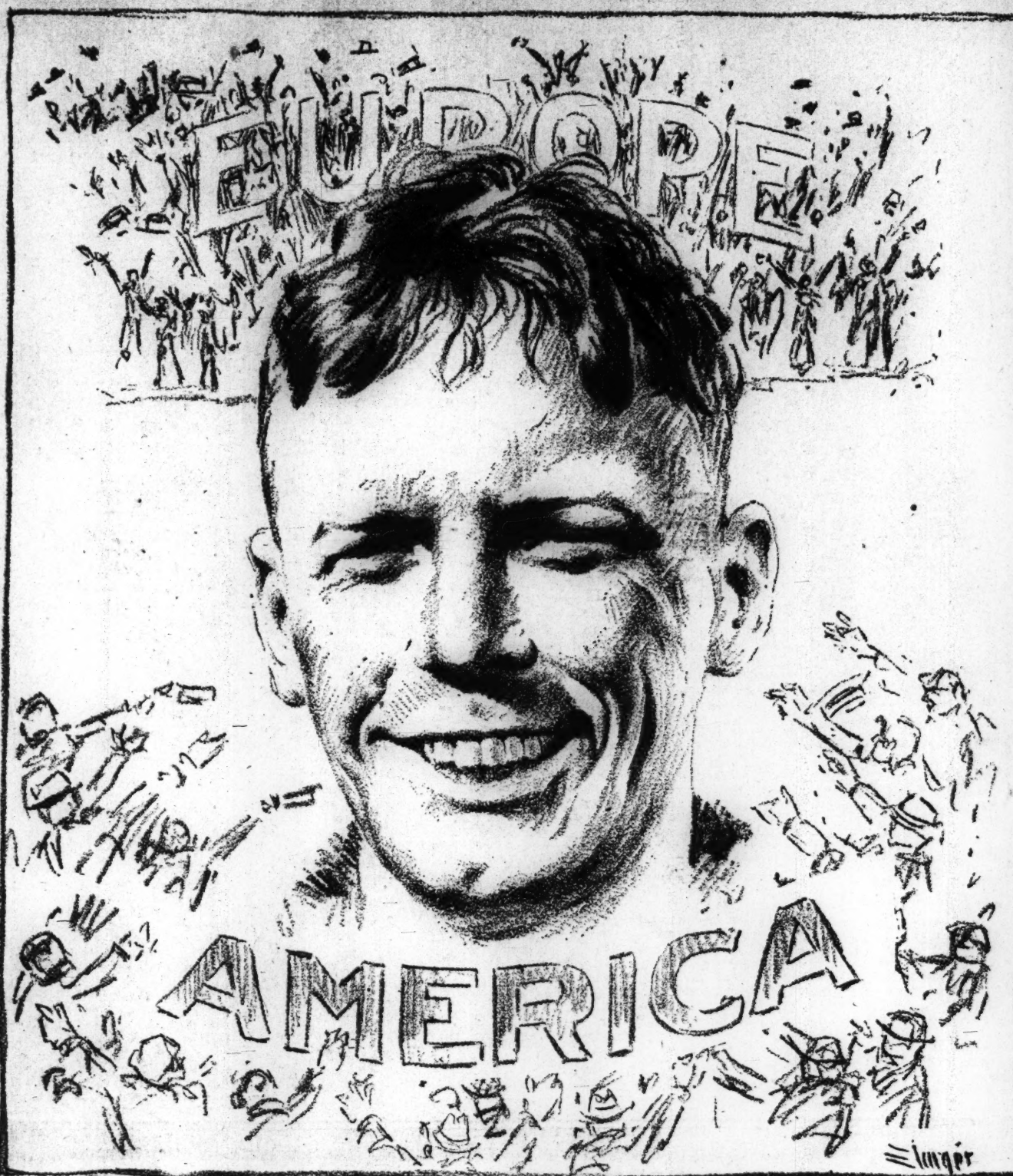
Workmen Use Milk Instead of Beer

The most significant explanation brought out in the Illinois Agricultural Association report, and in several other surveys concerning the effect of the Eighteenth Amendment on milk consumption, is the observation of the widespread use of milk by the workingman as a substitute for beer. "I think one-third of the increase is due to prohibition," stated B. F. Beach, assistant secretary of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association at Detroit. "This is accounted for by the fact that in factories it is common practice for workmen to drink milk with their noon-day lunch, while in the preprohibition days it was a common thing to drink beer and eat lunch in a saloon near a factory." Similar testimony from milk dealers and officials in many other industrial centers must be omitted here for lack of space.

Last year Ethelbert M. Stewart, Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, had a survey made of some of the large industrial plants around Chicago and Pittsburgh. His report, published in the United States Daily for Aug. 20 and 21, 1926, indicates that a great deal of milk is drunk by the workers in steel works, machinery plants, foundries, and elsewhere, and has been substituted, to a considerable extent, for beer.

That this is the case was borne out strongly in the comments made by employers interviewed by the writer, and in the results of questionnaires sent to hundreds of the country's most important industrial concerns. Over 120 firms recorded their objection that prohibition had had a marked or noticeably favorable effect in popularizing milk among their employees. Many of these employees were against the Eighteenth Amendment individually. As an example, there was one builder employing 600 men, who in filling out his questionnaire checked all items "no change" except milk, which he notes to be

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RECORD SURPLUS SINCE WAR, SEEN BY MR. COOLIDGE

Margin of About \$600,000,000 Indicated—Strict Economy to Continue

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—The largest surplus piled up by the Treasury since the war was forecast last night by President Coolidge to government officials at the semi-annual budget meeting, but he warned that the margin of about \$600,000,000 in sight could not be turned over entirely to tax reduction.

Decreases in tax rates also must hinge, the President insisted, upon strict limitation of Government expenditures to approximately the present level.

Not only will the surplus for this fiscal year, ending June 30, exceed the high postwar record set in 1924, by more than \$100,000,000 but Mr. Coolidge declared a margin of \$335,000,000 was in sight for next year.

While such a surplus would exceed the Administration's previous estimates that made a few days ago by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and accords with predictions of those who urged greater tax reduction a year ago, the President explained that much of the margin was accumulated through the return to the Treasury of capital assets and in other items which would not be available for receipts in the future.

His address was delivered in Memorial Continental Hall and as usual Cabinet members and the executive heads of all Government agencies were in attendance.

Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the Bureau of Budget, followed the President with a demand for a curtailment of expenses during the coming year. Elimination of waste must be depended upon, he said, to offset in part increasing costs of the Government.

[Text of addresses of President Coolidge and General Lord will be found on page 6.]

UNITED STATES READY FOR PEACE PACT WITH FRANCE

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—France has been notified by the State Department that the United States would be pleased to engage in diplomatic conversations on the subject of a possible agreement for a treaty of perpetual peace between the two nations.

LEAVES HARVARD \$300,000

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—A bequest of \$300,000 was made to Harvard University in the will of Charles F. Brush Jr., son of the inventor of the arc lamp, just probated. The residue of his \$600,000 estate was left to his widow.

Fund to Endow the Arboretum Goal of Mr. Sargent's Friends

Appeal Is Country Wide—Responses Already Total \$460,820—Would Have Spot Remain as Living Tribute to Arboriculturist Who Did Pioneer Work

In order that the Arnold Arboretum, which stands as a living memorial to the life work of Prof. Charles Sprague Sargent, may continue its work and become an increasingly beautiful with the years as the man who cultivated it for 54 years desired it to be, friends of the director are raising a fund to endow the arboretum.

The Boston committee formed to raise the Charles Sprague Sargent Memorial Fund for the Endowment of the Arnold Arboretum, announces that up to date the sum of \$460,820 has been received. The Boston committee is as follows: Chairman, William Van Rensselaer Crosby; George Bucknam Dorr, secretary; George Sargent, treasurer; Charles W. Sargent, secretary; Henry Sargent, secretary; Thomas Sargent, secretary; Thomas Sargent, secretary; Thomas Sargent, secretary.

The national committee and other local committees are now being formed to secure contributions from nature lovers and friends of Professor Sargent in other parts of the country.

Professor Sargent's work as professor of arboriculture at Harvard University and director of the Arnold Arboretum for 54 years, and he planned and created it as an artist works out a picture, personally directing the planting of its trees and shrubs. He was associated with the Arboretum from 1872, the year in which it was established.

Through an agreement made in 1872, the president and fellows of Harvard College became trustees of a bequest of \$100,000 left by one James Arnold, a New Bedford merchant, and which it was decided should be used for the development of trees. The Harvard trustees provided a site for the tree garden some 125 acres of property in West Roxbury, bequeathed to Harvard by Benjamin Bussey. The original agreement stated that the Arboretum should contain "all the trees, shrubs and herbaceous plants, either indigenous or exotic, which can be raised in the open air" there; later, the Arboretum dropped herbaceous plants from its objective and concentrated on trees, shrubs and vines whose woody stems live during cold weather.

A year and a half later Charles Sprague Sargent was appointed director of the Arboretum. According to the terms of the Arnold bequest, two-thirds of the income from the

BOARD TO STUDY ELECTRIC POWER FOR THE FARMS

New England Council Committee Is Named to Take Up Problems Involved

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11 (Special)—Establishment under the auspices of the New England council of a joint committee representing the agricultural interests of New England and the New England power industry, for the purpose of studying the problem of the extension of electric power service to New England farms, was announced here today by Harry R. Lewis, chairman of the agricultural committee of the New England council and commissioner of agriculture of Rhode Island.

The committee, which was appointed by the agricultural and power committees of the New England council, consists of the following: Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts commissioner of agriculture; George M. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire farm bureau; John W. Leland, former president of the Maine Federation of Agricultural Associations; F. A. Belden of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, and Samuel Ferguson, president of the Hartford Electric Light Company.

In announcing the formation of this joint committee, Mr. Lewis said: "The creation of this joint committee marks, in my opinion, one of the most important steps ever taken in New England to promote and facilitate the extension of electric power service to the farm and farm homes of New England. Its appointment is a result of a joint conference held under the auspices of the agricultural committee on the power committee of the New England Council last month, participated in by agricultural commissioners, officers of farm organizations, public service commissioners, and representatives of power companies of the New England states. This conference was arranged for the purpose of providing an opportunity for the exchange of views and information between the agricultural and power interests."

The conference clearly brought out the fact that while much has been done, and many notable experiments are being made by power companies in the extension of power service to rural areas in New England, much remains to be done. The first task was to bring into touch with one another, on a New England basis, the two interests concerned, and second, to arrange for a study of the problem as it exists in New England, and if possible work out some constructive plan for its solution that will meet the needs of the New England situation.

NATION HONORS LINDBERGH IN GREATEST RECEPTION EVER SEEN IN WASHINGTON

Capital's Welcome Expresses America's Tribute to New York-to-Paris Flier—Mrs. Lindbergh Is First to Greet Her Son When Memphis Docks at Navy Yard

SPLENDID FLEET OF AIRCRAFT ESCORTS HOMECOMING CRUISER UP THE POTOMAC

Welcome Begins at Sea With Convoy of Destroyers—Throng Join President and Cabinet in According Honors, While 30,000,000 Participate by Radio

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 11—"I am glad to be home again." In those words, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh compresses the mixed emotions of a youth who left America on wings, free and fearless; sat aloft alone for hours in the vast air over deep waters, alighted to receive the unexpected homage of foreign peoples, from crowned head to peasant, and returned aboard a fast cruiser the guest of his Nation, the recipient of honors never before paid to any private citizen.

The capital capitulates to his charm and his courage. President Coolidge, a simple man himself, recognizes the simplicity of this young man, who, although he arrives in state, seems to crave nothing for himself, is grateful that he was able to achieve the flight, and is now anxious to return to his work.

It is more than a tribute to the young flier's splendid feat that the nation is paying on this first day of his arrival; it is an expression of gratitude that so fine a type of young American manhood has done a great thing that he set out to do thoroughly and takes his success modestly and with good will to all.

Washington Really Aroused

Washington arose earlier than was its wont. Flags that were more or less rumpled because there are few occasions upon which their owners will take the trouble to put them out, floated on the light breeze along with the spick and span new ones bought for the occasion. Embassies and legations showed their national colors among the Stars and Stripes.

The house at 15 Pont Circle was looked at curiously, hopefully, but Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, mother of the hero of the day, was not visible until she left at 10:30 to greet her son. She came in quietly yesterday afternoon from Baltimore, whence a White House automobile and Lieut. Francis C. Grayling, military aide, had been dispatched to bring her.

At that time the photographers were patiently waiting and she let them take her picture before she entered the temporary White House, but she had nothing to say. When Mrs. Coolidge appeared in the box at the budget meeting, necks were craned to see if Mrs. Lindbergh were not accompanying her, but it was only some of the familiar cabinet ladies. It is hard for the quiet little woman, who got leave from her teaching to come here, to realize that the public interest in her is second only to that in her son.

She did not arrive in Washington on the train on which she expected because she did not want to meet the waiting crowds. She did not go to the budget meeting because she did not want to attract the attention of those who were there to hear the President and Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, the budget director. She did not want to greet her son in the face of the public, however friendly, and it was arranged that she should see him first alone.

Inaugural Crowds Surpassed Washington is chuck full, jammed. All roads have led to the Washington Monument grounds, scene of the final ceremonies. Every policeman is on duty and no President's inauguration ever brought so many out-of-town automobile plates into Washington as this one.

Flags flutter from every wall, cornice, and building. At 8 o'clock the street vendors were on hand selling confetti, Lindbergh pictures, wands, tokens, and "pop."

Two great ceremonies are under way, the arrival of the Memphis at the Navy Yard and the procession to the Washington Monument, and the culminating events below the knoll on which the white marble shaft towers.

The vast crowd is bunched on the gentle slope coming down from the monument on the side toward the White House. Facing them, the President's grandstand has been erected. Between the crowd and the grandstand rises a tall wooden truss, like a battleship bridge, on four exceedingly high and slender beams. At least 100 motion picture tripods are mounted here above the heads of the crowd.

Scene at Monument The "standing room only" space is roped off from the half-acre of reserved seats by stout manila hemp. That rope looked thick earlier in the day, but as the crowd gets bigger and bigger it seems smaller.

Newspaper men huddled in two "jury box" flanks to the President's stand look at that rope skeptically and remember the crowd that swept through every obstacle when the young American dropped out of the night and landed on the Paris air field.

The President's platform, on which all eyes are focused, surges at the center of the spot enough for two people. The President of the United States and Colonel Lindbergh, Director of the flight, are seated on the platform. Above the President's head is a large wreath of olive and oak branches, the symbol of peace. The President's microphone is a small, round, silver object, about the size of a golf ball, which is held in the President's hand. The President's microphone is a small, round, silver object, about the size of a golf ball, which is held in the President's hand.

The registration records for the first six months of the statistical year would seem to indicate that we have reached the peak in automobile registrations in Massachusetts, and this has no doubt come about first because we have been rapidly reaching that peak, but particularly because of compulsory insurance. "In 1924, up to June 1, there were 526,864 cars registered. In 1925, the total was 538,054, an increase of approximately 22,000. In 1926, the registration was 655,094, an increase of approximately 17,000, while the registration in 1927 is 651,368, or a reduction of about 4,000, as compared with last year.

"These registration figures justify the action of the Governor and Commissioner William F. Williams in objecting to the passage of the gasoline tax on the ground that there would be a loss in revenue, because the principal proponent of the gasoline tax, Representative Joseph Martin of Marblehead, insisted that there would not only be an increase this year over last, but that in 1928 there would be an increase of 70,000 above and beyond the registration of this year, and it was upon those figures that he based the income from the gasoline tax.

Former River Bed to Be Garden Spot

Pueblo Citizens Take Active Part in Turning Unsignificance to Beauty

PUEBLO, Colo. (Special Correspondence)—The old Arkansas River channel, which six years ago flooded Pueblo, is now being turned into a beauty spot by the same men who dug Pueblo out of the mire, rebuilt the city and made it safe from future overflows.

As part of the flood prevention program the river channel was moved from the business district to the Mesa Bluffs, a mile south of the old river bed. When the flow of the mountain stream was diverted into the new channel, the old course of the river became unsightly.

The ultimate result was that work has been started to convert the rock-walled channel into a sunken garden and park. To give every citizen an opportunity to help improve the course of the channel, the park department received contributions of shrubs, trees, vines and flowers.

A League of Young Citizens

RUN entirely by children of South Dakota's grade schools, it teaches patriotism, industry and a cardinal virtue. The success of its state convention is typical, as you will see in

The Christian Science Monitor MONDAY



COAL HANDLING COSTS ARE CUT BY NEW SYSTEM

Sheds Built Into Air, Instead of Spreading Over Wide Area Explained

Costs of handling coal are expected to be cut one half by use of four huge cylindrical towers of cement blocks, banded with metal, being erected for the Brotherhood Coal Company directly in back of the old Vose-Paine warehouse on Massachusetts Avenue. By building into the air instead of spreading out extensive piles the company can handle 300 tons of coal a day by using the storage elevators which occupy a lot 35 feet by 88 feet. The towers, which are 50 feet high, have a capacity for 500 tons each.

Since similar coal pockets were constructed at the West Medford yard of the Brotherhood Company some time ago only two men have been required to operate the yard where on certain days as much as 300 tons of coal has been shipped out, Edward S. Burns, treasurer of the company, explained. There is a marked saving in the amount of land needed for this comparatively new type of coal storage, he continued.

The company operates coal yards in Lowell, Andover, West Medford and Framingham, where it is planned to erect similar pockets. In loading four and five-ton trucks under the old conveyor system it required from 20 minutes to half an hour, said Mr. Burns, but our trucks loading at the West Medford silos require somewhere between 6 and 12 minutes.

It was explained that the silo type of cement coal pocket has not been adopted around Boston until comparatively recently.

A saving in real estate taxation is effected by the tower type of coal pockets, since there is no assessment on the height of structures. Two of the towers on Massachusetts Avenue are nearly completed while two more will be built to form a cluster. The space in the center also affords storage space with a capacity of close to the 500 tons, which each of the four towers will have. They will be 50 feet in height.

A siding is being extended out from the New Haven tracks and under this will be a dump trap where an endless conveyor will lift the coal up to the top of the towers and distribute it to any of the silos by means of troughs. Leading into the trucks will be by gravity feed. Screens will be placed in the loading trough which is let down into the truck and as coal passes along over the screen it will be automatically sifted into a compartment within the silo.

There is a door through which coal can be removed that is stored below the level of the loading trough. This amount is usually left in reserve, according to Mr. Burns, in case of coal shortages the space can be utilized to a good advantage.

CONTINUATION SCHOOL ENDS
John F. McGrath, master of the Michelangelo Intermediate School District in the North End, addressed the 612 young men and women who received certificates for the completion of courses in Boston Continuation School at exercises held last evening at the English High School. A program of music and a dramatic sketch, "You Tell Him," presented by young men of the class, was given.

Tonight at the Pops

Polonaise from "Eugene Onegin," Tchaikovsky
"Invitation to the Dance," Weber-Berlioz
Meditation from "Thais," Massenet
Overture to "The Barber of Seville," Rossini
"Russian Easter," Rimsky-Korsakov
"Finlandia," Sibelius
"La Claviola," Casella
"Sylvia," Ballet Suite, Delibes
Waltz No. 15, Brahms-Gericke
Magic Fire Music from "The Valkyrie," Wagner

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston University, Commencement week activities; All-University Alumni dinner, Boston Arena, 6.
Theaters
R. F. Keith's, "The Sign of the Cross," 8:15.
Colonial-Fred Stone, "The Sign of the Cross," 8:15.
Copley, "The Sign of the Cross," 8:15.
Fenway, "The Sign of the Cross," 8:15.
Wilbur, "Listen, Dearie," 8:15.

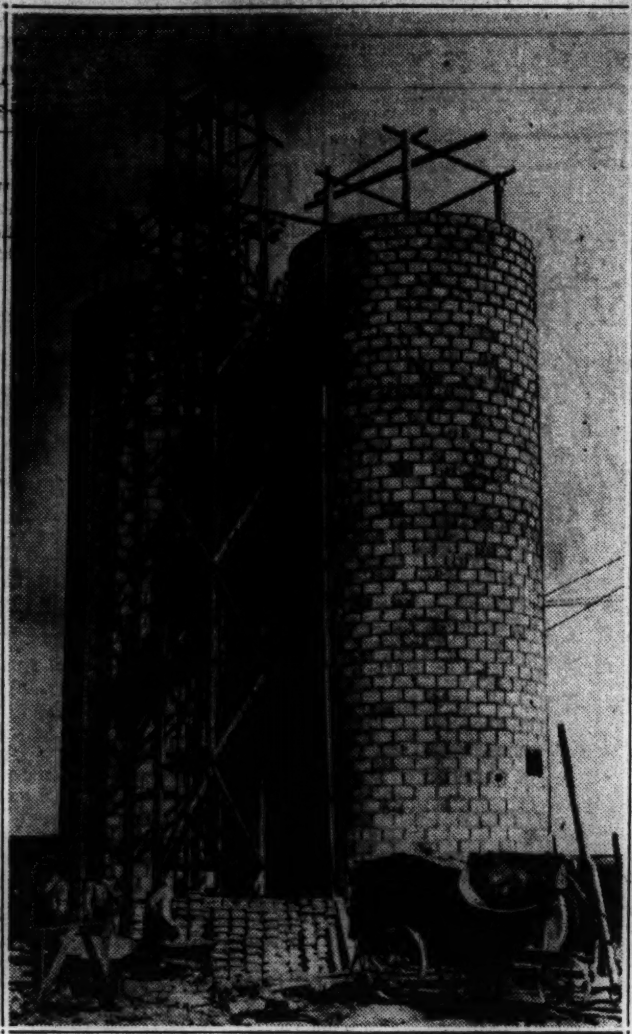
Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Payday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday from 1 to 4 p. m., admission free.
Vose Valley—Paintings by Helen L. Sorenson.
Casson Galleries—Paintings by old masters and contemporary American; British and American etchings.
Guild of Boston Artists—General spring exhibition.
Concord Art Association—Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts Memorial exhibition.
Boston Art Club—Members' exhibition, Grace Home Gallery—Paintings by Edith Rudin.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Baccalaureate exercises, Boston University, 8 p. m., by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, Symphony Hall, 4.
Monday
Meeting of the Middlesex County League at 8 p. m., Potters, Old Royal Hall, 24 Bedford Street.
Boston University Commencement exercises, Boston Arena, 10:30; trustees' luncheon, 12:30.
Wild West show, 40 South Andrew Square, continues through week.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$10.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$2.50; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

New Type of Coal Pocket



ENVOY LINKS HOPS TO PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

If that goal is unattainable today, reduction of armaments surely is a reasonable expectation which would be a happy sequence to the Lindbergh and Chamberlain flights.

Expects Results at Geneva
"I am optimistic enough to expect next month's Geneva conference will bring the adoption of the first step in this policy which is advocated so courageously and so persistently by President Coolidge."

The enthusiastic welcome extended to Clarence Chamberlain and Charles A. Levine by the German people, he said in another part of his speech, "may well have swept us Americans off our feet and made us so proud of our young compatriots that we would be in danger of becoming boastful, temporarily forgetting the achievements of other European and American pioneers and explorers, although I am not aware that Americans are tempted to yield in that direction."

In behalf of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Levine, in behalf of hundreds of Americans in Berlin, of millions of Americans at home, I thank the President, the Government, the aero organizations and the German people from the bottom of my heart for the overwhelming magnitude and impressively kind and cordial character of the reception so spontaneously given to the transatlantic fliers."

Levine, queried about his statement that he was ready to invest \$2,000,000 for the development of regular commercial transatlantic service, said: "Yes, and when our plans are completed I believe the service can be instituted within a year's time with Paris or London as the westbound terminal."

When told that M. Doublin, French long-distance aviator, was contemplating a transatlantic flight in a Farman Goliath airplane sometime about the end of June, he replied warmly: "We wish him luck."

Reception at Rathaus
The reception for the fliers at the Rathaus or city hall was most imposing. The American aviators drove through streets lined with cheering crowds and in company with Ambassador Schurman mounted the great staircase at the Rathaus, where they were greeted by Burgomaster Boess, who was surrounded by uniformed ushers bearing wands surmounted by the coat-of-arms of the Berlin municipality.

After signing the city's "golden book" the aviators were escorted into the banquet hall to the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" rendered by Berlin's famous symphony orchestra.

Announcing at the end of the luncheon that the thoroughfare leading to Tempelhof Airport would henceforth be known as Columbiastrasse, the Burgomaster bestowed upon the fliers and Ambassador Schurman the city's honorary plaques which are reserved for distinguished guests.

The American aviators, although hailed as heroes for their transatlantic flight, are in Germany illegally, and probably will be in the same outlaw status in all the European countries they visit unless they can find time, amidst the round of entertainments, to procure the necessary papers.

Levine has a passport but no visas; Chamberlain said today "I have no passport and I don't want one." Levine remarked, however, that no one had yet asked for a passport and he doubted if anybody would.

IRISH RESULTS STILL IN DOUBT

Returns so Far Show Government Without Clear Majority in Dail

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—The Dublin correspondent of the British Press Association says the Irish elections have taken a surprising turn. The latest returns he adds, indicate that the Government Party cannot obtain a clear-cut majority in the New Dail Eireann, and a coalition government appears inevitable.

The correspondent says that Eamon de Valera, leader of the Republican group, which directed a strong fight against the present Government, was definitely elected for County Clare.

The Government, it is believed, will lose a third of the seats that it held in the last Parliament.
DUBLIN, June 11 (AP)—Returns of Thursday's balloting for a new Dail Eireann, given out today, show that William T. Cosgrave, President of the Free State Cabinet, has a long lead in his constituency and is assured of success. The same is true of Kevin O'Higgins, Minister of Justice in South Dublin. Edward Dugan, one of the signatories of the treaty with England creating the Free State, whose seat was thought endangered, headed the poll in Meath.

Final figures in Monaghan, a three-member division, confirm the election of Ernest Blythe, Finance Minister. The poll was headed by Dr. McCarrville, candidate of the Fianna Fail, (the De Valera party), while a Protestant Independent replaced Patrick Duffy, government candidate, for the third seat.

J. J. Walsh, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, headed the poll in Cork. Mary MacSwiney is sharing in the scramble for fifth place, with rejection a possibility.

There is anxiety in Government circles over the position of Peter Hughes, War Minister, who is contesting with James Murphy, another Government candidate for a seat in Louth. Murphy is leading. Frank Aiken, formerly Republican army chief, who recently visited the United States, was elected in Louth.

Alfred Byrne, Independent, scored a victory in North Dublin with 27,000 first preference votes. Richard Mulcahy, former War Minister, lost 11,000 or half of what he obtained in the last election. News from Claire is that the De Valera Party probably heads the poll there.

Capt. William Redmond, son of the former Irish leader, was re-elected in Waterford.
A scene occurred at the Black Rock, County Dublin, polling station, when the counting of ballots was completed and the Republicans refused to leave and had to be hustled out by the police in the early morning. As the balloting was under the proportional representation system, entailing complications and delay in checking the ballots, it will be some days before the final outcome is known.

PORTUGUESE AIRMEN FOUND
LISBON, Portugal, June 11 (AP)—Portuguese aviation circles were greatly relieved today by the receipt of a dispatch stating that Maj. Sarmiento Belres and his flying companion, Castillo, had descended at Cape North between Para and Demarara Island, and that a Brazilian ship was joining them there.

COMPTROLLERS CHANGE NAME
OTTAWA, Ont., June 10 (AP)—The National Association of Comptrollers and Accounting Officers, which opened its annual convention here four days ago, was changed to the Association of Comptrollers and Accounting Officers of the United States and Canada. W. S. Hanna, Deputy Comptroller of Baltimore, Md., was elected president to succeed Clifford Z. Cook of Springfield, Mass. T. N. Waddell of Boston was chosen second vice-president. Atlanta, Ga., was chosen for next year's convention.

EXPANSION SEEN EVERYWHERE OF ROTARY IDEALS

International Convention Brought to Conclusion—British President's Speech

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

OSTEND, June 10—Glowing reports of the expansion of the Rotary ideal "Service before self" in Asia, Africa, Australia and South America, marked the closing session of the International Conference today. New offices were installed, after which it adjourned. Plans for spreading Rotarian methods of business ethics through the boys of 40 nations were not the least of the important topics discussed before the delegates departed from the Kursaal.

The Melbourne Club won the attendance trophy, 10 of its 14 members having traveled 12,537 miles from Australia to Ostend to participate in the week's deliberations which go down in history as the most successful congress Rotary has ever held. No speech made in the only program elicited more favorable comment than that of Sydney Pascal, president of British Rotary. Discussing Rotarian employers and employees, he said business was not a dog fight, but a service to society. Profit was the guardian essential to continued service to society.

Honor and Straight Dealing

The honor and straight-dealing of British business could be said of the business men of all countries, but however proud they might be, they would have to admit that there was room for improvement in every business. Rotary had no exclusive call to find a specific for industrial disorders; it was no court of arbitration. But it had made a distinct contribution toward a solution of industrial discontent. Service before self, Mr. Pascal declared, meant also service to those they employed, by whose labor and co-operation they made a living and ran their businesses. The first contribution the Rotarian employer could make toward the problem, he continued, was leadership and "the essential of leadership is the confidence of those who are led." Merchants sought the confidence of their customers and called it good will. Why shouldn't they seek the confidence of those they employed? The confidence of workers in the past, trial emancipations had not kept pace with educational political emancipation.

Times Have Changed

"Employers could not expect workmen of the present day to accept any leadership as blindly and unquestioningly as workers in the past. Employers must undertake a new study—the study of technical efficiency, craftsmanship and the arts of successful employment. I cannot quite imagine, continued Mr. Pascal, "any nobler art to which we can bend our minds than this art of employing the raw materials of which are the hands and hearts of our fellowmen."

Rotary, he continued, could take little corporate action to ameliorate the relations between employer and employee, but each club might aim at securing a reputation in its community as an association of men to be trusted. He was proud to say that several Rotary Clubs in Great Britain had secured honorable standing with labor in their communities. It should be remembered that it was impossible to improve an atmosphere of confidence and trust in times of crisis and strain. Economic differences, though fruitful of international ill-will could not all be solved by the League of Nations or international governments.

Enlightened Co-operation
Most could be done by the enlightened co-operation of business and professional classes of all countries. It was there that Rotary could help.

Summing up Rotary's part in the week's program, not the least of its achievements was that which will do much to make Europe in general realize what "business America" is and increase the sympathy between the Old and the New Worlds. "Quite a different thing from what we are used to," said a leading banker to The Christian Science Monitor representative.

SOUTHEASTERN POWER'S YEAR
Southeastern Power & Light Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1926, reports profit of \$6,680,881 after depreciation, interest, preferred dividends of subsidiaries, etc., but before federal taxes, compared with \$2,565,441 in 1925. Stock outstanding consists of 101,000 no-par shares of \$7 cumulative preferred, 428,594 no-par shares of \$4 cumulative participating preferred, 2,117,088 no-par shares of common and 479,278 common stock warrants.

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Pythian Sisters' Home at Haverhill



PANAMA LEADER CONFERS OVER DEBATED TREATY

Comes to Washington to Discuss Matter With Secretary Kellogg

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Dr. Horatio S. Alfaro, Foreign Minister of Panama, conferred at the State Department with Secretary of State Kellogg and officials of the Latin-American division of the department and then called at the White House to pay his respects to President Coolidge.

Although it was insisted at both the State Department and Panama Legation that Foreign Minister Alfaro's visit to Washington was of an unofficial nature, it was ascertained from Latin-American quarters that the Minister's visit to Washington at this time was made in order that he may become personally acquainted with the latest phases of the diplomatic dispute between the United States and Panama over the question of sales from the American commissaries in the Canal Zone as well as other subjects of controversy. He has been attending the meeting of the Pan-American jurists at Rio de Janeiro and is on his way home to Panama City. He plans on leaving Washington within the next few days.

No action has been taken in the controversy between the two governments following the announcement of President Coolidge on May 13 that full sovereign jurisdiction is reserved to the United States in the Canal Zone and that, consequently, American business can be carried on there under the same conditions as it is in the United States. This announcement followed a protest made to the President by representatives of the Pan-American Chambers of Commerce, and came shortly after the American-Panama Committee of the Pan-American Commercial Conference had drawn up a resolution, which was designed to be submitted to the attention of President Coolidge, asking for the appointment of a joint commission to be composed of Panama and American business men who would be empowered to examine into the alleged abuses of American Canal Zone officials.

The protest of the Commerce Chambers was given the official support of the Panama Government through its legation here and the President's statement was amplified by an announcement from Secretary Kellogg that the cause for the grievances would be removed as soon as the Panama Congress ratified the treaty signed by Panama and American delegates at Washington on July 23, 1926.

This treaty was withdrawn from the Panama Congress in January by President Rodolfo Chiari and on the recommendation of Foreign Minister Alfaro, "for further negotiation." It was explained semi-officially at the time that lack of satisfaction by the United States Government in the matter of sales from the commissaries and objection among the deputies to its military provisions would have brought about the defeat of the treaty.

FUND TO ENDOW THE ARBORETUM

(Continued from Page 1)

gent and Olmstead fought for the plan for 10 years and finally won, whereupon the city took title to the lands of the Arboretum and leased the whole tract back to the president and fellows of Harvard College at \$1 a year for 1000 years, "and so on from time to time forever." The land was declared tax free for all time.

The city agreed to build roads throughout the Arboretum and maintain them and to protect it with its police, and the president and fellows agreed to keep the Arboretum open every day in the year from sunrise to sundown. This arrangement has given to the Arboretum all the advantages of perpetual ownership of the land it occupies and has relieved it of heavy financial burdens. Additions of land have been made until the Arboretum now has an area of 250 acres. It serves as a clearing-house for seeds and plants of every known tree, shrub and vine, and of many hitherto unclassified species and varieties. It is also a research laboratory for experiments which may have highly valuable commercial results.

For over 50 years Professor Sargent was an active member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, holding every important office in it except the presidency. He was the most active and influential person concerned with the building of the present Horticultural Hall.

Professor Sargent built up a library at the Arboretum, to which it is said, it is probable that no similar collection outside the British Museum can be compared. He did this largely out of his own pocket, and made generous financial contributions through all the years, of which there is no complete record. The Arboretum's average expenditure during the last five years has been \$80,000, with a tendency to rise, and its present income from endowments is not more than \$60,000. At least \$20,000 a year will be needed to cover the current deficiencies. These are now being met by gifts which should, from the standpoint of sound finance, be added to principal.

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Motor Trips to Pleasant View Home
and
Mrs. Eddy's Birthplace

Will run daily and Sunday until Saturday, June 18th, inclusive. Coaches leave corner of Falmouth and Newbury Streets (opp. church, at 8:00 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6:00 P. M.)

Special Sunday June 12th
Arrive Concord for morning service. Secure in Boston for evening service. Make reservations at our bus on St. Paul St. or 32 Park St. Be sure you take the brown and red coach operated by Farnham-Nelson Co.

Farnham-Nelson Coach Line
32 Park St., Boston, Mass.

HOME OF PYTHIAN SISTERS TO OPEN

Officials of Massachusetts Grand Lodge to Dedicate Haverhill Property

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 10 (Special)—The Massachusetts Pythian Sisters Home, formerly the Croston estate on Arlington Square, will be dedicated with fitting ceremony on Saturday, June 18, when high officials of the Pythian order will come to this city for that purpose. The home will be maintained by the Grand Lodge of Pythian Sisters of the State for the benefit of those in the order who need such a home.

The building is well situated for its purpose and quiet and pleasant surroundings and is ready for occupancy. But few interior changes were necessary and these have been accomplished. New furniture has been placed in the building, most of it contributed by Pythian temples of the State. The gifts were so numerous that the association had to expend very little from its fund to equip the house.

There is sufficient room to accommodate 25 sisters of the order. It is understood that there is but one similar home in the country, there being one in Ohio maintained by the Pythian order.

The acquisition of the home is the result of 10 years' effort, the first meeting for the formation of the building association being held in this city. Mrs. Carrie Penney Adams, president of the association, the Pythian Sisters of this city, was the first president of the association.

The program for the dedication will include opening remarks by Past Grand Chief Maude H. Bradstreet, president of the association; Past Grand Chancellor J. Franklin Batchelder will be master of ceremonies; address of welcome by Mayor Fred D. McGregor; vocal selections by Mrs. Dorothy Corwell; selections by the Pythian male quartet of Milton Lodge; dedication ceremony by the following assigned officers for that purpose: Grand Chief, Helen E. McNault; grand senior, John Hollis; grand junior, Minnie Barry; Grand Prelate, Edith Horrocks; grand manager, Kathryn T. Whitehead.

Grand Chancellor Laurence S. Howard and Grand Vice-Chancellor George P. Fielden and Past Supreme Chief Carrie Penney Adams will speak.

PLEDGES FOR COLLEGE
WORCESTER, Mass., June 11 (AP)—Pledges of \$75,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation and of \$25,000 from the Duke estate were announced last night at the eighty-third annual New England Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church for the Livingston (N. C.) College drive of \$250,000.

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See your dealer for more information. Your closets with Scenty Anti-Moth Containers. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying; no stings; no cleaning of clothes. Purchase articles included in set satisfactory. SENTRY PAPER, Inc., 100 Broadway St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Liberty 9450.

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Our China Craft Shop presents an unusual exhibition of gifts—the selected examples of China artists far and wide.

PRICES FROM ONE TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
34 Newbury Street, Boston

COMMENCEMENT AT SIMMONS COLLEGE

Large Graduating Class Begins Leave Taking

Commencement activities for the 195 Simmons College seniors began this afternoon with class day exercises, including Ivy planting on the campus, group singing and a supper on the lawn.

Three one-act plays will be given by the seniors this evening at the Fine Arts Theater. Those taking part in Lord Dunsany's "The Queen's Enemies" are Helen Elliott of Brighton, Marjorie Thurber, Port Hope, Ont., Dorothy Gourley, Waban, Ines Comstock, No. Weymouth, Florence Dorward, Amenia, N. Y., Evelyn Wolfe, Dorchester, and Dorothy Swan, Dedham. The cast of the "Rising of the Moon," by Lady Gregory includes Lucile Agallish, Elizabeth Curley, Needham, Helene Comstock, Buffalo, and Louis Hanson, Presque Isle, Me. The third play, "Suppressed Desires" by Gaspari and Cook, will be given by Catherine Humphreys, Pittsfield, Harriet Williams, Needham, and Helen Spreng, Hudson, Ohio.

Baccalaureate service will be held in Harvard Church on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Raymond Calkins, D.D., Minister of the First Congregational Church, Cambridge. Commencement exercises will take place in Harvard Church at 11 a. m. Monday. Immediately following the awarding of degrees, there will be the alumnae luncheon in the College Building to which the senior class is invited. The president's reception will be held in the Refectory Monday evening. The senior luncheon, the last class gathering, will be given Tuesday noon in South Hall.

MARLAND OIL EARNINGS
Earnings of Marland Oil Company in the second quarter are estimated at \$1,000,000 before interest reserves and taxes by E. W. Marland in his letter to bankers in connection with the offering of a new issue of \$20,000,000. He estimates second-quarter interest reserves and taxes will amount to approximately \$5,000,000. This indicates a \$2,000,000 deficit for the current three-month period after various deductions.

For Graduates — on top of the World



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Chilton 81 Others 38

Five well-known fountain pens of similar size and price were compared with the Chilton Pen selling at \$7.00. The average ink capacity of these five pens was 18 drops, while the Chilton held 81 drops.

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Twice the Ink Pen



The MOXIE HORSEMOBILE ITINERARY

IN ANSWER to innumerable inquiries as to when the Horsemobile will be at the various cities and towns of New England, we would say that they started out a few weeks ago to cover New England, and are proceeding as rapidly as possible. When in your city or town they will co-operate with you as fully as possible in any public or charitable affair you may have in hand at the time. You will find that the Moxie Associate who is operating it will enter into your affairs wholeheartedly.

It's "in the Army now." We loaned one of our Moxie Horsemobiles last year, and are going to again this year, to the United States Government for recruiting.

THE MOXIE COMPANY
By Frank Archer
MOXIELAND, June, 1927.

Chilton
Twice the Ink Pen

EXECUTIONS TURN GERMANY AGAINST SOVIET

Reich Indignant Over Incident—Bolsheviks' "Horrible Brutality"

BERLIN, June 11.—The sudden execution of 20 "Whites" by the Reds in Moscow, as a counter-measure against the recent assassinations of Soviet Russian officials without the accused men having first been heard before the court, many of whom in fact have been in prison for several years, and therefore never could have been made responsible for the happenings of the past week, has called forth a storm of indignation in this country, hitherto so friendly toward Moscow.

For the first time Germany has turned against Bolshevism, for the first time it regards it from the moral point of view, the first result being that it rejects it.

Once more the true nature of Bolshevism has shown itself in its entire horrible brutality, the Lokai Anseiger writes. A state, it adds, which commits such crimes naturally can no longer be counted among the civilized nations, a Government which can only stay at the helm by resorting to such barbaric methods has sentenced itself, the paper continues.

Anti-English Attitude
Even the Vossische Zeitung and its Monday issue, both of which owing to their anti-English attitude are prone to take Russia's side, declare that Moscow's action has destroyed the moral prestige of the Soviet Government. No properly constituted Government—and the Soviets wish to be regarded as such—can dare commit such deeds, it is said. The strong language used by the press is due perhaps to the desire to impress Georgi Tchitcherine, who is at present staying in Berlin.

The revival of the acts of terror by Soviet Russia is regarded here generally as a proof of the strong nervousness and a feeling of extreme uncertainty in the ranks of the Soviet Government. It also shows it is said that the Third International is stronger than the Government. Mr. Tchitcherine, it is believed, has informed Dr. Gustav Stresemann that he would put an end to this reign of terror as soon as he returned to Moscow, and his speedy departure is greatly welcomed here.

The development of Russo-Polish relations are followed with the utmost interest, but it is still doubted if war will break out.

Could Not Wage War

Soviet Russia is not in the position to wage war, it is declared in circles well informed on the conditions in that country. Soviet Russian industry cannot supply the army with the necessary ammunition, and the Government cannot trust the Red Army, it is said. Only the kernel of this army, consisting of about 150,000 Cheka men are reliable, whereas it is most doubtful whether the remaining 500,000 will even be willing to defend Russian soil, let alone participate in an offensive war.

The Government does not even dare to place real firearms in their hands, it is said, but lets them drill with dummy rifles. In this connection it is pointed out that during the Russo-Polish war some years ago, the troops received real rifles only after reaching the frontier. According to the Polish press Maxim Litvinoff sent a very friendly memorandum to Mr. Zaleski, thanking him for Poland's endeavors to arrest the murderer of the Russian Minister. The harsh wording of the first note, it is believed, was mainly for home consumption.

British Cabinet Ridicules Charges Made by Soviet

LONDON, June 11 (AP)—The Russian situation was to the fore in London today. There was animated discussion over the execution in Moscow of 20 persons, charged by the state political department with anti-Soviet activities, and the reaction to the assassination in Warsaw of Peter Volkoff, Soviet envoy to Poland. In Volkoff's case there was a tendency to the belief that the peace of Europe might be disturbed as a sequel to the assassination. Not a few editorial writers and commentators consider the executions a direct reprisal for the death of Mr. Volkoff.

As for the Soviet charges against the British Government in connection with the executions, the authorities brand them as "absurd and ridiculous," asserting that such plots as the blowing up of the Kremlin, laid at the door of Great Britain by the Soviets, are outside the ken of the British Government. Officials declared it was the purpose of the Russian authorities in carrying out the executions, to institute a reign of terror and to make a false appeal to the Russians' sense of nationalism through inculcating the idea that the country was being menaced by foreign powers.

Through these developments there has been an undercurrent of talk about the action of the British Government in severing relations with Russia, some of the anti-Government newspapers making use of an opportunity to renew their criticism of the step.

The Daily Chronicle doubts whether Soviet Russia is prepared to make war on Poland. "Nevertheless," it adds, "the mere threat of such a thing is disquieting. It illustrates Stanley Baldwin's folly in breaking relations, since Great Britain is left without a channel by which she could make her influence felt."

The Daily Express says: "Wouldn't it be honest to admit the stern truth that Great Britain played a contributory part in this tragedy, for as long as the Russians maintained normal relations with Great Britain, they

were forced to conduct themselves in some accordance with civilized usages." Other commentators see in the executions a revival of the "Red Terror," and denounce them abhorrently. Several, speculating on the motive, conclude it really was an act of fear due to the Soviet Government's knowledge of waning power. The Times, for instance, says: "Weakened by internal dissensions and disturbed by a succession of political reverses, the Soviet Government has fallen into a state of panic. It sees ghosts everywhere and strikes at random into the surrounding darkness."

BALKAN DISPUTE DRAWING TO END

Jugoslavia Has Not Reaped Diplomatic Success, According to Rome Paper

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

ROME, June 11.—Reports from Tirana state that the Albanian Government has requested the doyen of the diplomatic corps in Belgrade, the Papal Nuncio to look after Albanian interests in Yugoslavia. Ahmed Zogu, the President, reviewed the military forces of Albania and presented colors to several new regiments.

In Italian diplomatic quarters it is believed that the incident between Jugoslavia and Albania is moving toward a close, and already some of the newspapers are drawing conclusions from this diplomatic rupture, which at one moment seemed to threaten the peace of the Balkans. The Popolo d'Italia, the Premier's organ, writes that Jugoslavia has not reaped that diplomatic success which it had hoped when it recalled its chargé d'affaires from Tirana.

Albania, it adds, has been humiliated and Jugoslavia is beginning to realize that the absence of its own representative from the Albanian capital gives advantages to Italy. Moreover, continues the same newspaper, all attempts to raise a fresh recalculation on the Treaty of Tirana failed.

This treaty indeed is similar both in spirit and in letter to the Locarno pact, since it guarantees peace in that sector of the Balkans. It is indeed instrumental in saving a lot of trouble in Europe to the League of Nations, since Italy has assumed the responsibility to see that the Albanians' territorial and political integrity is duly respected.

TENANCY INCREASING, NOT LANDLORDISM

Survey Found Many Renters Become Owners

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Tenancy farming in the United States is slowly increasing but absentee landlordism is not, a study of rural conditions by the Department of Agriculture disclosed.

The apparent discrepancy in the statements is explained, the department declares, by the fact that the landlords of nine-tenths of the rented farms live near by. Frequently a farmer rents his farm and moves to a village or town or to another farm. Only 5 per cent of the rented farms are owned by landlords who live out of the State in which the farms are located. The number of farms owned by persons not living in the United States is insignificant. Moreover, most farm landlords are ex-farmers.

Many Buy Farms
Apparently large numbers of men are still climbing the ladder from wageon to tenancy and eventually to farm ownership, the department statement says. Out of 24,000 farm landlord correspondents of the department, more than four-fifths had obtained land by purchase. Only a small percentage, less than one-sixth, had obtained all their land by gift or inheritance.

The average American farm landlord has less than two tenant farms of about 100 acres per farm. About four-fifths of the owners of rented farms own only one farm. Significant of the fact that tenants frequently become owners is a table showing the ages of farm tenants. They are mostly young men. Apparently about three-fourths of farmers under 25 years of age are tenants, whereas only one-fourth of the farmers of 65 years and over are tenants. An investigation among tenant farmers showed that almost one-half of them had previously worked for wages. Tenants commonly become interested in buying land after a few years' experience as tenants.

Tenants decreased in number in California, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and in nearly all parts of the section east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, and increased in many parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Louisiana and Missouri. Decreases in the percentage of tenancy from 1920 to 1925 were most conspicuous in New England and in the Pacific Coast States.

TRAFFIC GROWTH SHOWS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Traffic counts made in this city show an increase of from 100 to 900 per cent in the number of vehicles that use the city streets since 1916. These counts, the first since 1916, show the difference in volume of traffic through a 10-year period. Vehicular traffic in Delmar Boulevard in 1909 amounted to 355 vehicles a day. It is now 990 an hour.

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ZALESKI TALKS WITH POINCARE ABOUT RUSSIA

France, Friend of Poland, Desires Everything Done to Avoid Further Incidents

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 11.—August Zaleski, Polish Foreign Minister, before leaving Paris today for Geneva, together with Aristide Briand, Paul Boncour and Emile Vandervelde, had conversations with Raymond Poincaré and M. Briand on the situation created by the recent anti-Soviet movement and the Russian reaction. France is, in a special sense, the friend and associate of Poland, and since it is upon Poland that Russian anger may be concentrated because Great Britain is beyond its reach, grave problems would present themselves to the Quai d'Orsay if the present uneasiness translated itself into warfare.

Some anxiety has naturally been entertained, but well-informed diplomats believe hostilities will be practically impossible. Poland does not intend to deliver the assassin of Volkoff to the Russian authorities, but will do everything reasonable to satisfy Russia, and it deeply regrets the occurrence.

Wild Rumors Denied

The Soviet Embassy has issued a statement denying the wild rumors of Russian mobilization. There is neither mobilization nor preparations for putting the Red Army on a war footing. Certainly, Russia appears to be indulging in sanguinary reprisals which produce a painful impression in France. It must be remembered that Russia has eventual

claims on Polish territory, and already Poland has been seriously attacked, in 1920, and saved from defeat only by the intervention of France.

Nobody takes the present troubles with undue pessimism. Poland is showing sangfroid and means to behave in a conciliatory manner while preserving proper dignity. France desires everything done to avoid further incidents, and it is pleased with the behavior of Poland.

It is remarked incidentally that M. Briand conferred with Mr. Titulesco, the Rumanian Minister, who participated in the work of the League Council. It is impossible not to discuss in Paris or Geneva, formally or informally, the Russian problem which interests many members of the League.

At the same time, another question of vital interest to Poland arises, namely, the destruction of Germany's eastern fortresses. Poland, besides France, wishes verification. It is not sufficient that Germany should declare that the conditions have been fulfilled. Yet everybody is so greatly preoccupied with Russia that it is possible other matters, however important, will be dealt with perfunctorily.

British policy is definitely anti-Bolshevik, but it is doubted whether much support will be forthcoming. Poland does not want to quarrel, while France certainly will not take extreme steps, and Germany is linked in a particular way with Russia, and the conversations between Georgi Tchitcherine and Dr. Gustav Stresemann are regarded as significant.

Yesterday the French Parliament, by 370 votes against 185, approved the Government's policy regarding the prosecution of Communists, but the resolution is almost meaningless, and the statements made indicate that a large part of the Chamber is against repressive measures. Tomorrow it is probable that the Communists will be successful in the Aube by-election, aided by Socialist and Radical votes.

Playing One of His 700 Flutes



Wide World Photo

In the Remarkable Collection of Prof. Dayton C. Miller of the Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland, O., are Instruments of Ivory, Jade, Bone, Various Kinds of Wood, and Metals, Including Gold and Silver. The Flute Shown in the Picture is of Glass and Was Presented to President Madison in 1813. Professor Miller Recently Won the Gold Medal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia for His Researches in Sound.

EDUCATIONAL WASTE ELIMINATION URGED

More Care in Selecting Students Recommended

NEW YORK (AP)—Waste in education was discussed today by Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, at the annual reunion and convention of the Technology Club, Associated, comprising the alumni clubs of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Swope, who is a graduate of the class of 1895 of the institute, declared the greatest waste in education comes from the inability of college students to learn for themselves, the position in life they intend to occupy. As a result, the speaker declared, many men appear at M. I. T. to take up the technical courses there, leaving at the end of the first year, when they find their interest tends toward other work.

The remedy for this condition, Mr. Swope said, lies in a more careful selection of prospective students, so that their interests would be definitely established before they take up study and waste time.

AIR CORPS CHIEF TO SUCCEED GEN. PATRICK

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Brig. Gen. James E. Fechet was named today by President Coolidge to be chief of the Air Corps, upon the retirement of Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick on Dec. 31. General Fechet is not assistant to the chief of Air Corps, and his promotion will give him the rank of major-general. In making this appointment the President accepted the recommendation of Secretary Davis.

BRITISH BLAMED FOR DELAYING HOURS QUESTION

French Criticize Non-Ratification of Convention—Fascist Decree Discussed

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

GENEVA, June 10.—The British attitude in delaying the ratification of the eight hours convention is criticized by the French workers' delegate, Leon Jouhaux among others, at the meeting of the International Labor Conference. M. Jouhaux said that the workers of the world were now looking for some action in this regard from the British Government. Humbert Wolfe, a British representative, quoted the Earl of Balfour's statement in the House of Lords which was confirmed by the House of Commons. Minister of Labor, that His Majesty's Government was proceeding with the legislation in accord with this convention as rapidly as possible.

M. Jouhaux also asked the director of the International Labor Office for his opinion on the recent Fascist decree, placing the International Italian officials under the control of the Italian Government, pointing out that this was contrary to the efficiency of international organizations and a violation of the precise terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, June 11.—The Christian Science Monitor's representative is informed that the Fascist decree to which M. Jouhaux refers declares in Article 1 that all Italians wishing to take up any kind of political work in the service of "foreign governments or international public institutions must first obtain the permission of the Italian Government. Such permission is subject to revocation without a reason being given and the Italian Government may also "order the Italian subject in question to resign after giving a period of grace to any office or mission, paid, or unpaid, which may have been accepted from a foreign government or public institution, even if the said office or mission does not fall within the category defined under Article 1."

Failure to comply is punishable by imprisonment for three months to a year, and the sentence carries with it the loss of Italian nationality. There are a number of Italians in the International Labor Office and the League of Nations and the international civil services, to which they belong, are expected to carry out their duties rigidly in accordance with facts and entirely uninfluenced by national considerations.

It is felt by many, however, that the Fascist decree makes it impossible for Italians to think internationally in this manner, and thus impairs the development of the League, and the International Labor Office secretariats as completely impartial bodies of international experts who are striving to make them. The Treaty of Versailles says that the League secretariat is appointable by the secretary-general, with the approval of the Council, and that the staff of the International Labor Office "shall be appointed by the director."

TO SEEK SPECIMENS OF UNKNOWN FLIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Dr. J. M. Aldrich, entomologist of the Smithsonian Institution, will pursue flies in an automobile in the Black Hills and other regions where the specimens he needs to complete his collection are to be found. He is a dozen states west of the Great Plains will be visited on the quest.

Dr. Aldrich is a specialist on the Diptera, an order of insects distinguished by two wings. They have not been collected in the areas which Dr. Aldrich is planning to visit by motor as thoroughly as have beetles, moths and butterflies. His object is to collect new varieties and to extend the present knowledge of such flies. He will devote special attention to the high regions of the Black Hills of Dakota, the Humboldt mountain range in eastern Nevada and Mono Lake in the Yosemite.

According to Dr. Aldrich 35,000 different kinds of Diptera have been described and at least 150,000 more kinds are unknown.

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FOREST SERVICE ATTRACTS YOUTH

Department of Agriculture Reports Work Recognized as a Profession

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—More than 1500 young men in the United States are to become foresters and forestry has come to be a recognized profession within the last 30 years, Edward A. Sherman, associate forester of the forest service, Department of Agriculture, reports in a departmental bulletin just issued.

The profession, he says, is charged with the solution of one of the country's great economic problems, that of putting to the best use 470,000,000 acres of forest land. The first recognition of the idea that forestry work required special technical training, Mr. Sherman says, was in 1898, when Cornell University established a professional school of forestry. Since that time 23 other institutions have included courses leading to a degree in forestry and 50 others include forestry in their curricula.

Technical Training Needed

The nature of the forester's work, the bulletin states, calls for technical training as well as business and executive ability. The forester is called upon to administer timberlands, devising means of fire protection, methods of lumbering, and to deal with the problem of utilization of the forest without impairing its permanency in timber production. He must know how to appraise timber and utilize it as well as how to grow it, and he must be able to manage and develop the property in his care so as to make it yield increasingly heavy returns at lower cost.

Opportunities for employment of trained professional foresters are constantly increasing, according to the bulletin. The Federal Government, the states, counties and municipalities, many lumber companies and private owners of timberlands, wood-using industries, educational institutions and organizations conducting research in forestry employ technical foresters. With the aid of the Government and the states under the provisions of the Clarke-McNary Act, reforestation by private owners is steadily assuming increasing importance.

Mine Worker and Professor Win Side by Side in New Education

Albert Mansbridge, President of World Adult Education Association, Tells Chicago City Club of Benefits Gained by Humanity

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 11.—Co-operation of university professors and British laborers in the pursuit of education, an activity which has brought 10,000 men and women from mine and mill to evening classrooms, is resulting in many benefits to present-day society, Albert Mansbridge, president of the World Adult Education Association, told the City Club here.

University tutorial classes are developing not only in the neighborhood of the ivy-covered walls of Oxford, but in other parts of the Empire and on the Continent, the English educator reported. Australia has about 200 tutorial classes now where workers and scholars come together for a long period of study. New Zealand has about the same number, while in the country where they originated, the total has reached 546.

Called World Expert

Dr. Mansbridge was introduced as "the world expert" on adult education by Carl Roden, president-elect of the American Library Association, which is launched upon a thorough study of means to promote adult education through libraries in the United States. At the request of these students of adult education, the British authority gave advice from his 30 years' successful experience in organizing classes.

"You'll never get real adult education on the move," he said, "unless each individual that takes part in it feels he is creating, and that his little bit is not to be despised. The movement must be imbued with the spirit of little children facing the wonder and abounding beauty of the world."

Workers Met on Own Terms

Successful classes, the speaker insisted, have always sought to adapt themselves to the workers' needs. He cited the first tutorial classes in England, which required a new technique on the part of Oxford University. But "because the love of learning in Oxford was very deep," the demands of the workers for a really

able tutor were met on the workers' own terms, Dr. Mansbridge said.

"One class stayed together for four years, another for seven," he continued. "There is no instance of any student stopping away from class when he could possibly attend. The work done by these students, workmen and women, was found in 25 per cent of the cases to be fully as good as that of the first class university students. The experiment revealed that in the minds and hearts of people there is a reservoir of mental and spiritual power that ought to be set free for the enrichment, not only of English life but of all life. The result of combining labor and learning is a higher learning. Out of it has come a new scholarship."

Works Not for Profit

Among the most distinguished natural scientists of England today are products of the adult education movement, Dr. Mansbridge stated, citing "the foremost authority on microscopic optics," a man who still works in a shop to earn his living because his research work is not carried on for profit.

The goal of the movement, he declared, is not to enable a man to get on in the world, but to make the best of himself, "to scale the vast heights of human possibilities, to enjoy the things that make for development."

Denmark and Czechoslovakia, the association president stated, are in the vanguard of the movement with highly successful programs.

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PROHIBITION: ITS ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL EFFECTS

(Continued from Page 1)

very favorably affected by prohibition. Among the firms supplying statistics is a large soap company in Cincinnati, which compares the per capita consumption of milk to the employees' lunchroom in 1919, with the years since prohibition, and finds that the latter period has involved an increase to over two and one-half the figure for 1919.

The workingman is not alone substituting milk for beer at meals. In Hotel Management, a trade periodical, for February, 1925, an article by J. O. Dahl, service manager of the company publishing this magazine, compares 1919 conditions today with that of former years, and states: "Twenty-five per cent of all the orders for beverages in eating houses called for milk. Investigation called for milk. In all but a very few instances this milk was served in bottles and pasteurized." Thus there is indication that the change to milk as a substitute for beer is to be found in all classes of society.

Root Beer

Root beer has been consumed in immensely larger quantities since prohibition. The Charles E. Hires Company, the leading concern in this field, states: "As nearly as we can estimate, the sales of root beer have increased three to four times over since the advent of prohibition. Prior to 1919, competition in the field was not very keen. With the coming of prohibition several hundred brewers, bottlers and liquor firms turned their plants over to the manufacture of soft drinks. We believe that all manufacturers of soft drinks agree that their business has been greatly increased on account of prohibition, although competition has become very much keener. Root beer seemed to be the soft drink most of them chose to manufacture."

Orange Juice

There seems to be no way of separating the proportion of the orange crop used for beverage purposes from that used as food. We have observed that since prohibition fresh fruit orange drinks have been very popular, and in New York alone hundreds of orange juice stands have sprung up. Many saloon corners in the heart of the city now have orange juice stands. The opinion of the trade is that this is not due to prohibition, but that it was much aided by the abolition of the saloon because it was the least objectionable substitute to the man who preferred beer.

Grape Juice

The common impression that the grape juice industry has prospered from prohibition does not seem to be borne out by statistics nor by first-hand facts supplied by people in the trade. We are informed by the president of the Welch Grape Juice Company that, while the consumption has been increasing, from a nation-wide standpoint the sale of this firm's product increased more rapidly in the 10 years ending in 1913 than it has in any period before or since.

The prosperity of this industry and the volume of its sales have depended in considerable measure on the price of the product to the consumer. This, in turn, has depended on the price of grapes, which has been abnormally high most of the time since prohibition, for reasons discussed in a later article. Of course, the industry has been growing, but the effect of prohibition does not seem very clear.

Coca-Cola and Similar Drinks

Coca-Cola and similar drinks sold at fountains have enjoyed considerable prosperity during these past few years, as public statements and financial reports amply show. A large company advertising widely has made statistical analyses of its sales which show how difficult it is to disentangle the increase of consumption due to such factors as advertising and greater purchasing power from the effect of prohibition.

This company operates in wet countries as well as dry countries. In the Province of Quebec, where liquors, light wines and beers are available under Government control, and the population is largely foreign, its volume of sales and the increases in the volume of sales have been much more marked than the volume of sales and the increase in volume in the Province of Ontario, which until recently was dry. Likewise in Cuba, where all forms of liquors are handled by every retail grocer, its volume of sales and the increased percentages are very much more marked than in some dry areas. Facts like these indicate the difficulty of dissociating any one cause of increased consumption from other causes operating at the same time, and force us back on the opinion of those with opportunities for intimate observation of conditions.

Ginger Ale

Correspondence with such representative concerns as The Cluett Club Company, Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Cantrell & Cochrane Ltd., (C. & C.), and many others, makes it clear that the market for ginger ale has widened enormously since prohibition. Among the large firms which co-operated is a well-known Boston concern which submits the following statistics of cases of ginger ale sold:

Year	Cases Sold	Year	Cases Sold
1913	223,000	1921	437,000
1915	223,000	1923	437,000
1917	287,000	1925	456,000
1919	289,000		

As against an increase in this firm's sales of 30 per cent from 1913 to 1919, there was an increase of 58 per cent, or almost twice as much, between 1919 and 1925. This concern states: "It has become readily available, its restoration would have temporarily a devastating effect on our business."

However, there is considerable difference of opinion among the manufacturers on this point. Many are inclined to ascribe the great prosperity of the industry to the improved quality of the product, the greater appropriations for publicity, the better directed advertising and the increased purchasing power of the people. Moreover, some of those who give prohibition credit for the increase in sales also point to the need of a so-called mixer or carrier for the highballs and cocktails still being made, whether with pre-war stock or with bootleg liquor.

The feelings of a good proportion of the trade may be illustrated by the comment of the president of the New Jersey Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages, as reported in the New York Times of Jan. 21, 1927:

"Soft drink bottlers have found business so good under prohibition that they are determined to offend neither the wets nor the dries, and let the fight go merrily on. In the first place, so much liquor is consumed under prohibition that there is a lively demand for carbonated waters for use in mixing highballs; and in the second place, so many have turned solely to soft drinks since prohibition that it would be foolhardy for the bottlers of carbonated beverages to offend either the wets or the dries and thereby incur the danger of losing the business from either side."

Do People Drink More Coffee or Tea Instead of Liquor?

Those engaged in the coffee and tea business are said to have looked upon prohibition with great expectations. A typical statement, found in the Tea and Coffee Trade Journal early in 1919, is the following: "There will doubtless be coffee-saloons established in the down-town business sections where people congregate during the business hours of the day. Some will doubtless take advantage and drink a cup whenever they feel a 'thirst' coming on them." The same optimism was expressed concerning the consumption of tea. One firm of tea brokers took the stand that: "With properly directed effort, there is no reason why the consumption of tea should not be doubled."

The figures of coffee and tea consumption are helpful in this connection. The statistics available are those of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which computes the net imports

and calculates the per capita consumption. They are the basis of the following table:

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF COFFEE AND TEA IN THE UNITED STATES, 1894-1925			
Year	Coffee	Tea	Pounds per Capita
1894-1900	11.05	1.17	12.22
1901-1905	11.85	1.18	13.03
1906-1910	10.89	1.05	11.94
1911-1915	9.63	.99	10.62
1916-1920	11.85	1.04	12.89
1921-1925	11.71	.93	12.64

The figures seem to indicate that the per capita consumption of tea has shown no increase since prohibition; it has decreased, if the war years 1916-1920 are omitted from comparison; but the per capita consumption of coffee was slightly higher in 1921-1925 than at any other period.

It is, however, difficult to interpret the table. The years 1916-1920 show a consumption of coffee only slightly less than the subsequent period. If we ascribe this to war-time needs and to the beginning of prohibition under State laws, local option laws and national war-time restrictions, and use the years 1911-1915 as the typical preprohibition years, we find, nevertheless, that the 1916-1920 per capita is less than the per capita consumption of 1901-1905. While the author inclines to the belief that the increase of lunch rooms since prohibition, discussed elsewhere, and other factors have led to some drinking of coffee in place of beer or liquor, the statistics show no marked change in that respect. A survey among those in the coffee trade seems to indicate that the sentiment is rather general that prohibition has aided coffee consumption.

Summary: Substitute Beverages Compared to Liquor Consumption

We wish it were possible to make a comparison of the amount spent for all these substitute beverages with the amount spent for liquor before prohibition. There are no reliable statistics whatever of the amount actually spent in saloons. The United States Census of Manufactures gives us a figure of "Value of Products" for distilled spirits, beer and alcohol produced, but these are factory prices. In 1914 the value of such products was more than \$665,000,000, equivalent at present price levels to well over a billion dollars, to which would be added an unknown amount for the value of cereal beverages then produced, and at least \$75,000,000 for carbonated beverages and fruit drinks. The cost of a keg of beer to the saloon keeper is not an index of what was actually spent by the customers who drank it over the bar. That keg had to bear its share of the burden of refrigeration, overhead, depreciation, taxes, graft, profits and other expenses. In a later article we make an estimate of the amount spent by patrons of saloons. For the present we are considering only the value of products as reported by the manufacturers, amounting to two-thirds of a billion dollars in 1914.

As against this large amount, the value of the product for 1925 given for bottled carbonated beverages, fruit beverages and miscellaneous products by the United States Census of Manufactures, is less than \$170,000,000. If the value of cereal beverages (near beer) is added, the total for 1925 reaches only \$236,027,000. To this we must add an indeterminate amount for the increased consumption of milk, and perhaps also of coffee.

Such a comparison is imperfect, yet if set up against the more prosperous economic background of these past few years, indicates that we have by no means accounted for the whole of the huge demand for alcoholic drinks. Perhaps there are other substances capable of acting as substitutes for liquor? In our next article on "Have Candy Stores, Ice Cream Parlors, Tobacco Shops and Cafeterias Benefited from Prohibition?" we shall consider other directions to which the huge preprohibition thirst may have been directed.

GENERAL LEE STATUE FOR FORT WORTH PARK

DALLAS, Tex. (Special Correspondence)—A large statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee will be placed on a high bluff in the city park of Fort Worth, on the banks of the Trinity River. Gutson Borglum, sculptor, announced that this would be the largest bronze equestrian statue in the United States. It will be 30 feet high.

The statue will be erected for the Julia Jackson Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, at a cost of \$150,000, and the contract has been closed. After the final model has been completed, the bronze will be cast in Italy. A granite stairway 50 feet wide, will serve as an approach to the statue.

FREE MOVEMENT OF FARMERS
EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—The agreement between the Government and the railways for the free movement of farmers and their effects from the drought area in southeastern Alberta to new locations elsewhere in the province, initiated at the end of May. A total of 568 families with 985 cars of stock and effects were moved to districts where success in raising crops was assured during the past season to the end of April.

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HAZING ABOLISHED BY HAWAIIAN STUDENTS

HILO, Hawaii (Special Correspondence)—The custom of "hazing" entering freshmen, which has been the rule at the University of Hawaii for several years, is to give way to "freshman week" next September, it was announced by the faculty and by the student council.

The anti-hazing movement originated in the student body, and while the faculty gladly co-operated in the new plan the change was entirely the work of the students. The purpose of "freshman week" according to D. L. Crawford, president of the University, is to enable students to become acquainted with one another and their new surroundings, to meet faculty members, and to learn of campus activities and methods of instruction and study.

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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

LORD COWDRAY'S UNDELIVERED SPEECH PRINTED

Freedom of City of Aberdeen Accepted—Lady Cowdray's Tribute

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—The late Lord Cowdray was everywhere recognized as one of Britain's first citizens and many tributes of respect have been paid to his memory. Both he and Lady Cowdray were to have received the freedom of Aberdeen, an honor they had earned by many generous services to that city. The speeches which had been intended for delivery at the ceremony have been made public by Lady Cowdray, and they showed the foundations on which he believed his own success had been founded and through which she found the opportunities for her many public services.

Speaking of the formative influences which had touched his life, Lord Cowdray wrote:

"In my own case I must put in the very forefront the creation on the banks of the lovely River Aire in Yorkshire, of the village called by its founder, Sir Titus Salt, Saltaire. So long ago as 1850 he conceived and carried out this perfect model of a small township, with its factories, institutes, schools, libraries and housing amenities, which have served as examples for over 70 years of what such things should be. It is more than 40 years since I was at Saltaire, but I know that deep into my mind sank then a conviction of the tremendous importance of such things. To beautify one's surroundings, to introduce order and method and cleanliness where such things are not, became to me an end in themselves, apart from the joy of creating them and the pleasure and happiness the public derives from their existence."

Admiration for America

"Next in order I should place a journey to America which I undertook as a youth of 19, after having already served three years of strenuous apprenticeship in my own firm. I returned home with an intense admiration for the Americans. I marveled at their progress during a short 100 years of existence as a nation. Some of their methods of work were instructive; their energy and ambition infectious. I returned to England seeing no reason why the great things being done in America could not be done elsewhere. . . . Yet within a few years I had the real joy of contracting on behalf of my firm with an American company for the completion of the tunnel under the Hudson River between New York and Jersey City."

"Of the influences which shape one's life, nothing comes into the same category with the great crowning influence which a man possesses in that perfect partner, a well-mated wife. To have by you one who shares with head and heart all your successes and failures, who gives due encouragement, but has the courage to administer the home truth, who is never afraid of responsibility, but is prepared to start life afresh should need arise—such a partner is beyond praise or price."

No Royal Road to Success

"I would like to say one thing to the men and women who must carry on the work of the world. In no part of it have we worked in many—there are no short cuts, no royal road to success; and success includes much more than mere money-getting. I say this because I am so often asked by anxious parents how they can assure the success of their children, as if there were a secret to divulge. Nobody

can assure the success of another. A man must stand on his own feet. The inexorable law is character, and let every young man ambitious to succeed feel he has lost his way until he finds a job which absorbs all the best of himself. Success is sweet. Today, truly I realize how profoundly sweet it is, but the joy is in the doing. Not the end of the journey, but the traveling is what makes life worth while."

Lady Cowdray wrote that of all things for which she was thankful, the opportunities for helping others came first. She said she felt that any such opportunity she let slip would be an accusing angel; any burden she took up had always had a wonderful way of lightening its own load. "I shall always be thankful," she said, "that life gave me a partner who answered both of the following questions in my own spirit: The first, 'Is woman's place necessarily limited to the home?' and second, 'Should married women work?' To that freedom I owe today's freedom, in any sense at all I have any claim to deserve it at your hands."

NORWAY'S DRINK LAW OPERATING

Little Change Has Been Effected by Great Efforts of Liquor Party

OSLO, Norway (Special Correspondence)—Norway's new liquor law went into effect recently. The liquor party must be greatly disappointed with its results. The main idea was that after the vote of last year there would be a free and open sale permitted throughout the country. The Norwegian Government, however, has wisely decreed that the liquor traffic must be kept closely confined within the law.

The new law practically re-establishes the same conditions as existed prior to 1917, when the sale of distilled liquors (with more than 15 per cent of alcohol) was prohibited. Thus, in all the places where prohibition was gained by popular vote such will be upheld. The general position may be summarized as follows:

The sale of distilled liquors will be prohibited in all municipalities with less than 4000 inhabitants; and in all parishes throughout the country.

All persons under 21 years of age are prohibited buying distilled liquors or being served with drinks in restaurants.

The transportation of distilled liquors by post is strictly prohibited. As in former times, a local veto is established in all municipalities having more than 4000 inhabitants, and prohibition can be secured locally by a majority vote.

In 1917 there were 13 municipalities where the sale of distilled liquors was permitted. Under the new law these permissions are maintained. Four of these municipalities, however, happen to have populations of less than 4000; the permission to sell distilled liquors here is not to operate after June 30, 1929, according to the new law. The other nine municipalities may sell unless prohibition from 1923 and each autumn at periods of six years' interval.

Of the other municipalities having more than 4000 inhabitants each there are 20 which under the new law will have the power to put local veto into operation in the autumn of 1928, when a majority vote will be able to decide whether prohibition shall be continued as at present.

The hours for bottle-sale are fixed from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. from Monday to Friday, but on Saturdays it is from 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. No sale on Sunday to be permitted. Restaurants and hotels having special permits may sell from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m.



From a drawing by M. Buckler.
The Fine New Headquarters of the Quakers, Near Euston Station, to Which Came Friends From All Parts of Britain and Abroad to Attend the Two Hundred and Sixtieth Annual Meeting of the Society.

Quakers Hold 260th Assembly in Fine New London Building

Friends From Many Countries Attend Annual Meeting Held at New Headquarters—Duty Toward Social Questions Is Much Discussed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The members of the Society of Friends in Great Britain recently held their 260th yearly meeting in their fine new headquarters at Friends House, opposite Euston Station, London.

The week of meeting opened with the Swarthmore Lecture, at which Harry T. Silcock, secretary of the Friends Foreign Mission Association, spoke on "Christ and the World's Future." He pleaded for a fresh "publishing of truth" for, he said, the world was longing for a message which was simple, not identified with complex ritual or creed, free from all risk of comparison with imperialism, militarism, or capitalism, and one which must never be confused with western civilization. The message must take full account of personality, and be ethically capable of stirring men to an enthusiasm for social service.

The new meeting house

The new meeting house has a demure, restrained beauty, the lower portions being of dry-tone Austrian oak paneling in two shades, with rough surfaced plaster above, and the architects have succeeded in constructing a hall, the acoustic properties of which are perfect. In no matter what part of the ground area or galleries a speaker may rise, he can be perfectly heard in all parts of the building. In the center of the administration block, to the east of the two meeting houses, is a beautiful central courtyard, which in the intervals of the sessions was crowded with the thousand Quakers from all parts of Great Britain and abroad who attended the meetings.

The tabular statement of the society, presented to the yearly meeting, reports a net increase of 67 members during the year. This is despite the fact that last year the German Quakers, who formerly were included in the London yearly meet-

ing, now have a yearly meeting of their own.

The clerk this year is again Roger Clark of Street, Somerset, a grandson of John Bright.

The chief discussions took place on the responsibilities of the work of the Quaker Church at home and abroad, for peace, and for extension abroad. It is likely that the European work, carried on since the war by the Friends Council for International Service, and the foreign work of the Friends Foreign Mission Association, will be combined under the title of Friends' International Service.

A special welcome was sent to the gathering by the Council of the Liberal Jewish Synagogue in London. Their chairman, Dr. C. G. Montefiore, wrote conveying good wishes to the Quakers on their 260th anniversary and for their communal life in their new buildings. "There is much in the history and work of the Society of Friends," he wrote, "which enlists the sympathies of us Liberal Jews. May I add how much, in spite of many differences of view, I have learned from your big writers and how much I owe to them. We would like to say a simple 'God bless you.'"

Younger Quakers Active

The attitude and duty of Friends toward social questions was fully discussed. It was decided that as the society is a religious and not a political one, very careful study must be given to decide upon its right functions in approaching the problems of social reorganization, and a special group of influential Friends has been asked to bring in suggestions of lines of study and inquiry on this question of function in regard to the Christian reorganization of industry.

The younger generation of Quakers took a strong part in the meeting. It is noteworthy that they have pressed for an attitude of adventure to be shown in tackling religious and social problems and that they do not wish the easy road free

with the University of Paris, on the following day.

It will be recalled that the Prince opened the Canadian House some months ago, and that he then expressed the hope that a similar residential center for English students studying in Paris would be founded in due course. Following a Mansion House meeting, the erection of the Maison Anglaise was decided upon.

Scots to Restore Livingstone Home

EDINBURGH (Special Correspondence)—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Scottish national memorial to David Livingstone held recently, arrangements were completed whereby the property at Blantyre will shortly come into possession of the committee. The work of restoration will be begun as soon as the building is evacuated. F. C. Mearns, the architect of the Scottish Zoological Park and the University of Jerusalem, will be in charge of the operations under the scheme.

At present funds permit only of the more urgent work being proceeded with, which includes, in addition to fencing and extensive repairs to the Livingstone's house, the utilization of the adjoining cottages for the purposes of exhibits and caretaker's quarters. Tree planting in the park will later be undertaken to undo the effects of recent vandalism, and it is proposed to enlist the help of the local school children in the planting and care of these.

A feature capable of attractive development is a large natural amphitheater on the banks of the Clyde, most suitable for the holding of open-air celebrations on the occasions of large gatherings. It has been suggested that this might form a unique memorial to the great explorer—a noble open-air auditorium of dignified design in tune with surroundings and symbolic of the man who loved free air and wide spaces.

Senior Postal Officials to Withdraw From Politics

Delegates at Norwich Conference Vote to Cease Affiliation With Trade Union Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Post Office Controlling Officers Association, comprising 4000 of the more senior British postal and telegraph workers, has decided to withdraw from politics by ceasing its affiliation with the Trade Union Congress, the Labor organization responsible for last year's general strike. A resolution to this effect has been passed by 60 votes to 56 at a conference of delegates held at Norwich. This resolution says "It is against the best interests of the association to continue affiliation with a congress which declared war upon the State."

The argument that prevailed was that since post office workers are pledged to support whatever political party may be in power they ought not to identify themselves with Labor any more than with the Conservatives or the Liberals.

At the same time that this conference was going on at Norwich, the Union of Post Office Workers, a rank-and-file organization representing 80,000 post and telegraph operatives in session at Great Yarmouth, took a diametrically opposite view. This conference's presidential address, for example, describes as "the summit of reactionary achievement" the Government's Trade Unions Reform Bill now before Parliament.

The fact is that the position of civil servants under this bill is a matter of the warmest controversy. The Labor movement is fighting the measure by all the means at its disposal and regards the sections re-

lating to civil servants as entirely undesirable. On the other hand, so important and representative a public body as the general purposes committee of the London County Council, which controls the local administration of the British metropolis, supports the measure. It rejected at a recent meeting a resolution moved by Richard Coppock on behalf of the Labor members of the Council, in opposition to the bill, and passed instead a resolution of support, singling out for special approval the section which makes it unlawful for any local or other public authority to enforce a condition of the employment or continuance in employment of any person that he should or should not be a member of a trade union.

The committee recalls in this connection that it "had experienced during the general strike of last year the inconvenience caused in some of its services by reason of employees breaking their contract of service."

MAY BUY MAGNETIC TRUCK

CALGARY (Special Correspondence)—The city officials have written to a number of highway commissioners in the United States for information regarding the use of magnets to pick up spikes, nails and pieces of wire from roads as they contemplate securing a magnetic truck on the highways surrounding Calgary. The state highway engineer of Nevada has written the Calgary officials telling of the successful results they have secured from using a road-cleaning magnet equipment in their State.

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

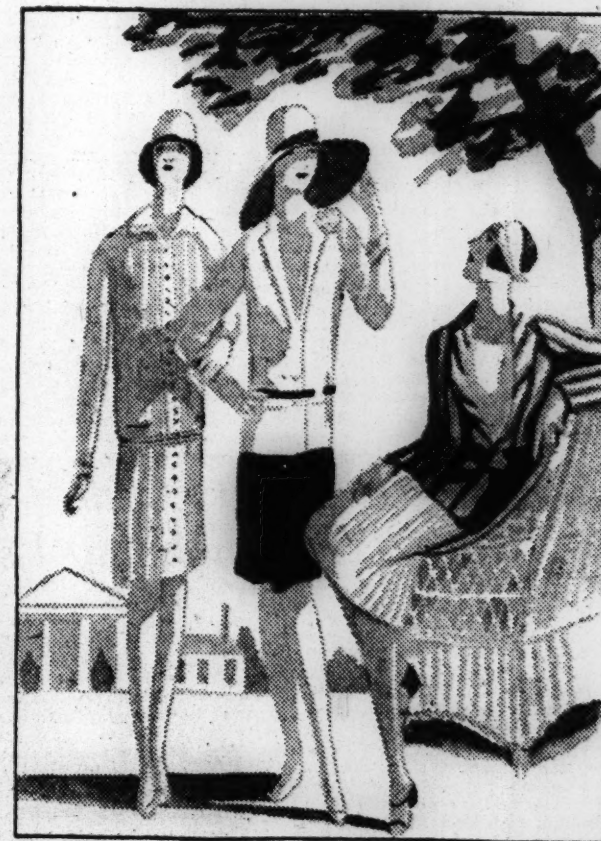
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SPORTS DEPARTMENT—THIRD FLOOR

DIRECTOR OF BIG IRON WORKS FAVORS CO-OPERATION WITH MEN

Manager of Large Concern Addresses Industrial Welfare Committee—Questions Profit-Sharing

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—That works committees were sound and beneficial alike to employers and employees, but that they must grow from the bottom and not from the top, was strongly held by E. J. Fox in his address to the Industrial Welfare Conference. Mr. Fox was able to speak with some knowledge of his subject for he is managing director of a big ironworks in the midlands which employs some 14,000 workers in its own and allied industries.

The line that his firm had taken was to work in co-operation with the trades unions and to exercise joint control with them. Matters ordinarily dealt with by the unions, such as prices and hours of working, were not interfered with. With regard to the much discussed question of profit sharing and representation on the directors, Mr. Fox was very doubtful as to the real value of this to labor. Nothing stood in the way of an able man rising from the bottom to the top. He had as a director in his own firm a man who had started as a boy at 16, a week.

Profit sharing and copartnership sounded better on paper than they actually were in practice. He believed personally in payment by results. The worker appreciated a regular addition to his pay for good work done far more than an annual bonus or dividend. Also if a worker was appointed to a seat on the board of directors he very soon lost touch with his fellows and was often regarded with a certain amount of suspicion. His experience was that about eight years was the average life of most copartnership concerns. But works committees had proved of the greatest value. They kept the men in touch with the management. A worker who would not think of making a complaint or bringing a small grievance to the notice of his

foreman or works manager would not hesitate to do so to his committee man, knowing that the committee was shouldering the onus. The only share of control necessary to the workers was that which affected their daily life.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Fox's address there was remarkable agreement with his views. The general secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers said that the printing trades had a successful joint industrial council but it fell short of complete achievement, owing to the absence of a works committee.

CINEMA UTILIZED IN INDIAN SCHOOLS

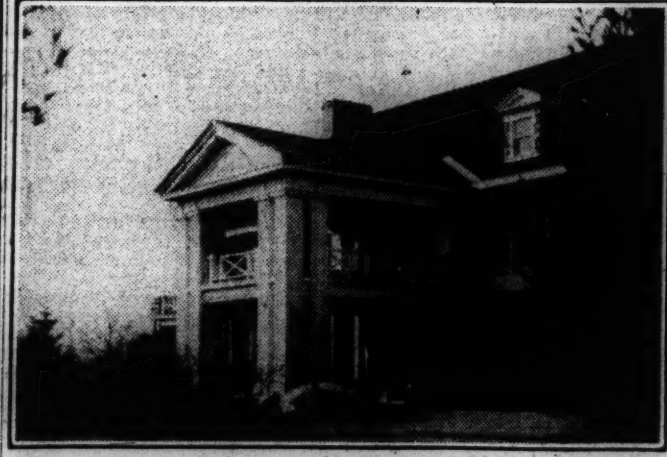
Farming to Be Taught Country Children by Films

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The Educational Department of the Government of Ceylon proposes to utilize the cinema for educational purposes, and is consequently negotiating with a local firm to secure from England films which have been specially prepared for the purpose, and to make arrangements for showing them at the different schools in the island.

It is proposed to equip a touring van with all the necessary cinema apparatus and to go from school to school exhibiting the films. Some of the subjects of these film stories will include "How to Swim," "Travel Pictures" of all countries, "Main Street of the World Over," and "How the Volcano Works."

For the benefit of the village schools films will be produced under the supervision of the Agricultural Department, depicting the planting of rice and other local cereals and vegetable products indicating in each instance how and how not to do it.

Cornish, N.H., at Vermont Border



OVERLOOKING THE BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT VALLEY AND GREEN MOUNTAIN RANGE. 160-ACRE FARM, ABOUT ONE-HALF TILLABLE, AND THE REMAINDER PASTURAGE OR TIMBERED

COLONIAL HOUSE: Red cedar shingled roof and shingled sides; copper gutters and flashings; stone foundation; laundry and hot water heater in large cellar; broad porches on all sides; winding drive between elms and pine leads to porte-cochere on east side. Pergola and sunken garden in rear. First Floor, Six large rooms, halls, kitchen and butler's pantry, closets, refrigerator room and lavatory. Second Floor, Six master's bedrooms, three bathrooms, billiard room, halls and closets; two servants' rooms, linen room, hall and closet. Third Floor, One servant's room, trunk and storage rooms, halls and closets. GARAGE: Capacity for three cars; engine and storage battery for electric light and power, furnishing lights for all buildings. FARM BUILDINGS: Dwelling for farmer, frame, one and one-half stories. First Floor, Five rooms and bathroom; wood and storage shed. Second Floor, Four bedrooms and attic. Spring water. CHAUFFEUR'S COTTAGE: Six rooms and bath; furnace heat; spring water. BARN: Ample capacity for farm products, cows, horses and young stock. ICE HOUSE AND GRANARY, All slate roofed. Spring water. A large spring supplies water by gravity and a deep artesian well provides for emergency. Hen houses and piggery.

For particulars and appointment apply to

HENDERSON & ROSS

209 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Telephone CON 7530

MORE HOUSES UNDER HAMMER TO MAKE WAY FOR NEW TUNNEL

Five in Good Condition to Be Sold, But Buyer Must Agree to Remove Them so Dorchester Rapid Transit System Can Progress

Five more houses in good condition and of a high style that are in good demand according to the advertisement of the Boston Transit Department are about to fall under the hammer of the municipal auctioneer next Wednesday in order that the new Dorchester rapid transit system may move unimpeded on its way.

But the auctioneer's hammer will not fall, continues the advertisement, unless the final bidder will agree to move them from their present foundations on Beale and Brunswick Streets.

Fifty-five buildings between Andrew Square and Field's Corner have already given way to the line of march of the new tracks and many more must relinquish their present standing at Peabody Square to make room for the station to be constructed there.

First of Nine New Stations

It is with the recent completion of the Columbia Station, however, that the first definite milestone of the new Dorchester system has been reached. It is the first of nine new stations, three of which at least will be finished and ready for service before the end of the year, according to Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, the head of the Transit Department.

This first station, replacing the old Crescent Avenue station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, faces on Columbia Road, which at this point rises over a bridge across the railroad tracks. It has a small waiting room, change boxes, and turnstiles on the street level with a broad flight of steps running down to a covered cement platform 300 feet long on the track level.

The Columbia Station will probably be called upon to take care of much of the nonresidential traffic of the new line, situated as it is within a stone's-throw of the recently finished Columbia Park, with the broad curve of the popular Carson Beach "swimming hole" within plain sight, its proximity to the Strandway and other bathing beaches, and to the Columbia playground, will insure the station of a use commensurate with its need.

The two stations now under construction, at Savin Hill and Field's Corner, however, will undoubtedly receive the bulk of the residential traffic. Savin Hill is the very center of a large residential district, and Field's Corner is in direct connection with the trolley services in that section, and the new subway buses now operating on Adams Street.

Department's First Big Job

The completed Dorchester system will enable the trains from Cambridge to South Boston, now stopping at Andrew Square, to continue through the new tunnel under Dorchester Avenue, and, running along the line of the tracks of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, to pass through the Columbia, Savin Hill, and Field's Corner stations, and on

to Shawmut, Ashmont, Cedar Grove, Mattapan and Milton. Permanent stations along the line of the Columbia station have been designed by William D. Austin, consultant architect of the Transit Department.

This \$10,000,000 enterprise is the first large transportation construction job for which the Transit Department has been called upon to

Boston Scout Rally Season Ends with Fourth District in Dedham

Parade to Exercises—Dedham, Hyde Park, Readville, Milton, Westwood, Dover and Ilington Troops Take Part—Make Excellent Showing

The Boston Boy Scout rally season closed today with the annual gathering at the Dedham Community House grounds of Scouts in the Fourth District of the Boston Council, including Dedham, Hyde Park, Readville, Milton, Westwood, Dover and Ilington.

It was preceded by a parade of all the Scouts and their leaders, and the winning of a new silver shield, offered this year for the first time, by Walter D. Brooks, president of the Fourth District organization. The parade included most of the 500 or more Boy Scouts in the Fourth District, in its 20 troops. Dr. Ray W. Spaulding, of Readville, is commissioner of this district, and Arthur L. Gamme, assistant Scout executive in charge. The work is carried on also by four assistant district commissioners, Henry R. Davis, William Mears, Newton Kimball and Ransom Stiles.

Two bugle and drum corps led the parade, representing Troop 3, Milton, of which Harry Davis is Scoutmaster, and the Westwood Troop, of which Arthur L. Gamme is Scoutmaster. This Westwood Troop formed last December with 40 Scouts, and has since had an average attendance of 40, and has formed a bugle and drum corps. This troop is also building a cabin at the Dover-Westwood Reservation. The Scoutmaster is assisted by Garth Rouillard, Calvin Chamberlain, Theodore Ellis and Leon de L'Etoile.

At the rally there were contests in many phases of Boy Scouting, for the silver shield offered by Mr. Brooks to the troop winning the greatest number of points. This shield will be competed for annually and will belong permanently to any troop winning it three times. It will then be replaced by another shield.

The rally opened formally with Scout ceremonies centering about a temporary "altar" in the middle of the field. On this "altar" was a fire, lighted by sparks from friction.

furnish complete equipment. Heretofore the Elevated Company has co-operated in helping to furnish track and power facilities. But in this case the Dorchester extension specifies that the city complete the job to the last detail, with the exception of the rolling stock.

And the engineers of the Transit Department have already overcome a host of difficulties in their contest against unfavorable weather conditions, in the construction of the Dorchester tunnel, the erection of bridges to replace those that were worn out or out of date, and removal of houses in whole or in part from the line of the road bed, and in the blasting down through 30 feet of rock at Savin Hill, where each blast had to be timed to the fraction of a second in order that the train service of the near-by railroad might not be interfered with.

Four other areas represented the points of the compass, and as the Scouts repeated the points in their obligation, four Eagle Scouts ignited the fires with torches. This was followed by the Boy Scout Laws and the Pledge of Allegiance.

Interpreted between the contests were demonstrations by the Scouts, including the building of a bridge by five boys in less than five minutes, the bridge being 30 feet long and capable of supporting 3000 pounds. There were five other demonstrations of Boy Scout feats, all going on simultaneously in different parts of the field.

SHIPPER'S BOARD
CLOSES MEETING

W. F. Garcelon Is Re-elected
Chairman, and Burlington
Chosen for Next Session

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 11 (Special).—The second annual meeting of the New England shippers' board was held here today, and closed with the re-election of William F. Garcelon, of Boston, as general chairman, the election of Burlington, Vt., as the convention city for the next year, and the adoption of resolutions by representatives of 15 railroads operating in the six northeastern states.

George A. Wood, president of the New Hampshire Chamber of Commerce, expressed his approval of the attitude of the Governor of the State and the president of the Boston & Maine regarding the policy of the rail system and Granite State. With this spirit of co-operation there will be a great chance for both the railroad and the State to prosper, he declared.

New England railroads in 1926 handled freight shipments more safely and more surely than the railroads of the United States and Canada as a whole, and showed great improvement in reducing freight claims on loss and damage. It was stated by C. M. Macdonald, freight claim agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, in an address as the representative of the freight claimants, that the American Railway Association, the figures he said showed that "the carriers of the country generally are operating in a highly efficient manner, and are receiving a full measure of co-operation from the public."

George B. Ager, special agent of the Boston & Albany Railroad, appealed to the shippers to make a special effort to remove debris and refuse from the cars after their consignments have been unloaded. The shippers applied particularly, he said, to less than carload freight.

Boston Terriers Hold Interest in Ladies' Dog Club Show Entries

74 Are Entered for Showing on June 17, but They Are Outdone by Shepherds, 90 of Which Will Be Bench—One Pug Dog to Be Seen

Already 700 dogs have been entered for the Ladies' Dog Club show which is to be held Bunker Hill Day, next Friday, on the Jonathan White estate at Boylston and Summer Streets, Brookline.

The list of patronesses includes Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Mrs. Gordon Abbott, Mrs. E. Waller Cummings, Mrs. Maurice J. Curran, and Mrs. George H. Monks of the Welfare committee. Mrs. E. H. Seagrave is president of the club.

The judges are: Dr. H. W. Church, Bristol, R. I.; W. Spring, Boston; Clarence N. Grey, Beverly, Mass.; J. T. Flannely, Boston; John H. Lacey, Boston; Miss Rachel B. Kemp, Braintree; Peter Jacques, Pawtucket, R. I.; Lawrence J. O'Connor, Newburyport; George E. Peabody, Medford, Mass.; William S. Baer, Baltimore, Md.; L. C. Card, Wellesley; Stanley J. H. Smith, New York; Bayard Tucker, Jr., and T. Dickson Smith, of Boston and Dudley, W. Rogers of Danvers, being among the exhibitors of this growing favorite. As is fitting, for Boston there are 74 Boston Terriers entered. The Pekingeses, the Boston terrier, the shepherd dog and the French bull are the most popular breeds in this vicinity judging by the entry record.

The list of entries is as follows: Alredale terriers, 9; beagles, 2; Belgian sheepdog, 1; bloodhound, 1; Boston terriers, 74; bulldogs, 17; bull terriers, 14; Cairn terriers, 20; Chesapeake Bays, 3; chow chows, 25; collies, 6; dachshunds, 1; deerhound (Scottish), 1; English toy spaniels, 3; foxhounds, 3; fox terriers, 42; French bulldogs, 62; greyhound, 1; Great Danes, 4; griffon (Brunels), 1; Irish terriers, 14; Kerry blue terrier, 1; Newfoundland, 3; Old English sheepdog, 11;

Massachusetts Library Club Would Solve Censorship Issue

MARLBHEAD, Mass., June 11 (Special).—Discussion of book censorship in Massachusetts and the problem it presents for librarians, librarians, and the public, was the subject of a meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, held at the Hotel Rockmore last evening.

Club Expected to Act

It is expected that the club will pass a resolution expressing its dissatisfaction with the wording of the law and that it will approve a plan to mold public opinion and to enlist the concerted interest of educational executives throughout the State in forming an enlightened policy "on this much-misunderstood subject."

Leslie T. Little, librarian of the Waltham Public Library, in suggesting solutions, reminded his audience that from a legal point of view the situation is no different now from what it has been any time during the last 75 years or since 1852, when this law was passed; and that legally, librarians may continue to exercise their choice as usual, but he said that the law as it now stands is subject to both neglect and abuse, and that literal interpretation of its wording would bar from library shelves and book shops the books of many writers, some of whose works have been long regarded as literary gems.

In view of the recent notoriety which Massachusetts has had because of its book censorship, Mr. Little said, librarians generally were anxious to see a modification of the present law.

Harold A. Wooster, librarian of the Brockton Public Library, outlining the problem of censorship said that a list of authors condemned on moral grounds, and a list of books condemned on moral grounds, are not only a disgrace to the name of the State, but are a source of embarrassment to the State. He said that it is common knowledge that books that were considered questionable in one period of time are praised in another.

Public Taste Sound

"In general," he said, "the public taste is sound, wholesome, and self-reliant. We do not need more protection, but to quicken the individual conscience, a normal censorship by authors themselves, by publishers, booksellers, librarians, and public opinion. Although not perfect it is the least dangerous, the most effective and the most practical plan we can have in this world where the perfect censor cannot be found."

Mr. Wooster said librarians are and should be able to censor their own shelves and he commended the Greater Boston Book Review Club for the work it is doing. The dramatic features of Chapter 27, Section 28, of the general law, which because of the word "containing," make it possible to judge a book by a few paragraphs, Mr. Wooster said was undoubtedly originally framed to be interpreted otherwise, but inasmuch as they are not specific their interpretation is too frequently biased by personal prejudice, and they do not afford the protection for which they were designed.

It was thought by some that a solution may come in nullification if the suits now pending in Massachusetts courts reach the Supreme Court or this may result in an official interpretation of the law. Several round-table discussions were held this morning. At the dinner last night the Rev. William E. Barton, D. D., biographer of Lincoln, talked of his adventures in gathering material for the biography.

SALEM UTILITY ISSUE APPROVED OVER DISSENT

Commissioner Stone Criticizes Price as Giving
Virtual Dividend

With Commissioner Everett E. Stone dissenting, the Massachusetts State Department of Public Utilities has approved the issue by the Salem Gas Light Company of 12,563 shares of new capital stock of the par value of \$25 each. The stock would be issued at \$31.25 a share.

The proceeds from this issue, amounting to \$404,781.25, would be applied to outstanding obligations of the company.

In his dissenting opinion, Commissioner Stone says: "I do not agree with my associates regarding the price at which the new stock of this company is to be issued. Section 18 of chapter 144 of the general laws relating to increases in capital stock by gas and electric companies, provides that the

six per cent preferred stock ahead of the no par common.

"At the price approved for the new shares of the gas company, it is evident that the holding company can put its securities on a 5 per cent basis and obtain therefore the securities of the gas company netting them 8 per cent on the dividends. This would enable the holding company to issue approximately 50 per cent more shares of its no par common than it received in the utility and to pay the same rate on these additional shares that it now pays on its existing stock. I am not convinced that this is in the public interest."

"At the price this company's stock is now selling for and the price at which the new issue has been approved by the majority, a stockholder who owns 10 shares of the stock of this gas company could sell his rights on 5 of these shares and with the money he receives for them could purchase two new shares. This in effect is equivalent to a 20 per cent stock dividend and is not my conception of the legislative intent of the act relating to the issue of new stock by our gas and electric companies or its interpretation by our highest court, and I therefore dissent as to the price approved for the new issue as being so low as to be inequitable with the public interest as such is defined by the courts."



Hofrat Weber (Left), Vice-President of the International Press Exhibition, Each, President and Manager of the Exhibition, Who Are Extending an Invitation to American Publishing Organizations.

GERMAN LEADER VISITS BOSTON

Invites Publishers to Take
Part in International
Exhibit in Cologne

Hofrat Weber of Cologne, Germany, vice-president of the international press exhibition and president of the Association of Periodicals and Newspapers of Germany, who brought to the United States an official invitation to participate in the exhibition, visited Boston today.

Herr Weber said, he came to Boston to extend a personal invitation from the German government and from the German publishing organizations to Boston publishers to participate in the exhibition, which is to be held in Cologne from May 1 to October 1, 1928.

Herr Weber was most enthusiastic about his reception in the United States. He is accompanied by Ernst Each, president and manager of the exhibition. "I cannot refrain from remarking upon the overwhelming hospitality of the American people," Herr Weber said. "Your hospitality seems to me to be a natural and laborious trait."

Herr Weber, in visiting Boston, returned to the scene of youthful experiences. As a young man he was employed by Henry G. Lord, now president of the Textile World.

"Mr. Lord gave me my first job," he said. "I had come from Germany to try and learn something of American methods and systems. I knew hardly anyone until I met him. He offered me a job. I took it, and we have been friends ever since."

Herr Weber will leave for Washington tomorrow where he will be joined by Mr. Each. While there they will extend an official invitation to President Coolidge and to Secretary of Commerce Hoover. They will also meet Washington publishers and correspondents Monday at the German Embassy.

NEW HOME INSPECTED BY CAMP FIRE GIRLS

Groups From Many Neighboring Towns Attend Ceremonies

Camp Fire girls within a radius of 30 miles of Boston thronged to the city today to inspect their new home at 324 Commonwealth Avenue which is now furnished and ready for occupancy. The first floor and basement of the building have been reserved for the use of the girls. The rooms include a reception and drawing room on the first floor and back of that a classroom which can be used as a dining hall. The large room in the basement that was formerly the kitchen of the house, has been remodeled as a workshop for handicraft classes.

The Wellesley Hills girls had an exhibit of handicrafts and camping equipment for the house warming. Mrs. Jean Casson of Lynn was chairman of the committee on arrangements.

CHAPTER TO GIVE CHAIR

In the furnishing of the new Masonic Temple in Quincy, which is nearing completion in Hancock Street, St. Stephen's Royal Arch Chapter will provide furniture to the amount of \$400 which the chapter has voted to take from the reserve fund. One of the pieces of furniture to be presented will be a chair of honor given in honor of the chapter's chaplain, Charles H. Johnson, who has served for 15 years.

AIR MAIL GAINS BUSINESS FAVOR SERVING BOSTON

Postal Figures Show Volume Has Quadrupled—
New Boxes Added

Six red, white and blue air mail collection boxes have been added in the Boston Postal District as a result of the increase in the volume of air mail being sent from Boston since the service was begun on July 1, 1926. More air mail was carried out of Boston by the daily service during the month of May than in any previous month. George H. Kieley, superintendent of air mail at the Boston Post Office, says, and indications point strongly to further gains.

Special boxes of these colors have been in use since July 1 of last year, when four were established in the heart of the business district. Four were added later and now that six others have been added the 14 special boxes are available to the public all the way from Kenmore Square to the North Postal Station. And, significant of the growth of the air mail interest, each one of these boxes is used daily for air mail, according to the actual check marks on the special collection from these boxes, said Mr. Kieley.

Regular carriers who collect mail do not touch these special boxes until after 6 p. m. daily when the last special collection has been made to connect with the airplane leaving for New York.

Simpler Rates Help

Two factors that have apparently stimulated the business world to patronize the air mail on a much more extensive scale, according to Mr. Kieley, are, first, the simplification and reduction of rates that substituted one flat rate in place of the nine specific rates previously in force, and second, the later closing of the air mail which is now 6:15 p. m., standard time, made possible by the lighting of the route between Boston and New York. Present rates are 10 cents per half-ounce to any part of the country.

An ordinary letter weighs less than a half-ounce, said Mr. Kieley.

Average business done several months ago on the air mail leaving Boston was from 180 to 200 pieces of mail a day. Today the average is from 700 to 800 pieces a day, and the most satisfactory part of the increase is in the view of post-office officials that it is mostly a business mail growth rather than "fad or feature mail." In the month of May, the first month of the service was carried out of Boston, the volume of special mail that had accumulated for weeks previously to the opening, in order to be carried on the first trip and most of which was addressed to stamp collectors.

The weight carried for the month was 273 pounds, of which 450 pounds were carried the first day, August 30, September 361; October 325; November 302; December 313; January 185; February 244; March 514; April 570, and May 942. During 22 trips in the month of May, when an actual check was kept on the amount carried, 16,000 pieces were carried out of Boston. The inward air mail is running light. May receipts being about 413 pounds.

Predicts More Routes

Mr. Kieley predicts a substantial growth of air mail business, as routes are opened up and carried on by the air mail service. He points out that new instruments are being devised all the time to aid

Running Water Takes the Lead In Popularity Among the Farms

New Hampshire Survey by Federation of Women's
Clubs Shows Telephones and Automobiles a Close
Second in Conveniences Sought

DURHAM, N. H., June 11 (R).—The automobile, the telephone and running water are running neck-and-neck in popularity among the farmers of New Hampshire, a recent survey by the Federation of Women's Clubs indicates.

Running water is still in the lead according to the survey, with 99 farmhouses out of every 100 having kitchen sinks with running water. This record was equaled by no other state in the country, the General Federation of Women's Clubs announced.

However, almost seven-eighths of the families canvassed had telephones and 81 per cent owned automobiles.

Other conveniences trailed far behind in popularity. Forty-three per cent of the farms used electricity. One-third had stationary wash bowls, approximately the same proportion as Vermont. In Massachusetts this number rose to three-fifths, the general canvass indicated.

The majority of farm homes in New Hampshire, as well as in Maine and Vermont, are heated with wood.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler tonight; moderate to heavy showers on Sunday. Southern New England: Fair, slightly cooler tonight except on the southeast coast. Sunday increasing cloudiness, moderate to fresh northwest and west winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler except in eastern Maine. Sunday increasing cloudiness, followed by showers in the interior with showers and cooler on the coast; moderate to fresh northwest and west winds.

Official Temperatures

(3 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Boston	72	Nantucket	80
Buffalo	62	New Orleans	74
Calgary	46	New York	72
Charleston	78	Philadelphia	74
Chicago	60	Pittsburgh	62
Denver	64	Portland, Me.	74
Des Moines	62	Portland, Ore.	64
El Paso	50	San Francisco	64
Galveston	80	St. Louis	70
Hartford	74	St. Paul	62
Havana	82	Seattle	62
Jacksonville	74	Tampa	72
Kansas City	62	Washington	74
Los Angeles	82		

High Tides at Boston
Saturday, 3:32 p. m.; Sunday, 10:04 a. m.

Light and variable at 8:51 p. m.

EQUAL RIGHTS GROUP PLANS WIDE APPEAL

Welfare of Colored Race to Be
Fostered in Meetings

Through its secretary, William M. Trotter, the National Equal Rights League has announced that the Boston section of the league will take part in the movement that is issuing a national appeal to President Coolidge and to the nation for more equal rights for colored people.

Beginning on June 17, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, Mr. Trotter says that mass meetings will be held all over the country in an effort to abolish peonage, lynching, and the governmental segregation of employees. These meetings will also commemorate the colored soldiers who fought in the battle.

Prof. Neval Thomas of Washington, a champion of the colored race, will speak in Faneuil Hall next Thursday night at the Boston meeting, which is being held one day earlier than the meetings in other parts of the country.

CONNECTICUT "AGGIE" GRADUATES BIG CLASS

STORRS, Conn., June 11 (R).—The largest senior class in the history of the Connecticut Agricultural College was graduated at the forty-fourth annual commencement of that institution today. Degrees were awarded to 80 students.

The commencement address was delivered by Charles H. Warren, dean of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University. Charles L. Beach, president of the Agricultural College, presented the diplomas to the graduating students.

GAS COMPANY GETS REDUCTION OF 2 CENTS IN PURCHASE PRICE

Will Not Be Reflected in Charge to Consumer, However, Company President Explains—
Changes Necessary

The state department of public utilities today approved the agreement whereby the Boston Consolidated Gas Company will purchase gas from the New England Fuel and Transportation Company at 33 cents per thousand cubic feet, instead of 35 cents. The contract is for one year from May 1, 1927, to May 1, 1928.

That such a reduction in the price of gas purchased by the Boston Consolidated Company will not be reflected in its charges to the consumers was made plain yesterday by Daniel W. Sullivan, president of the company, who said that the total benefit to his concern through the reduced cost of the coal gas bought from the New England Fuel and Transportation Company will amount to not more than \$80,000, while this year the company will be paying \$350,000 more in taxes in Boston than it did in 1926. Since that time the company has completed its new building in Stuart and Arlington Streets.

It was also added by a representative of the company that, now that the sliding scale law for the adjustment of prices had been removed by the Legislature, placing the Boston Consolidated in a position to make prices whereby it can supply gas for household heating purposes, the company

will have in the not distant future to enlarge its delivery capacity by the installation of new and larger pipes. It was stated that in the last year the company has begun to furnish fuel gas to more than 250 households in Boston alone, and that new orders are coming in continually because the company is now permitted to make a primary charge for gas and an additional charge for the amount of gas consumed each month. It was stated that with increased consumption on the part of householders lower charges could eventually be made.

The company has laid five miles of main gas pipes in West Newton and Wellesley within the past year, and now it is laying a 12-inch main and an 8-inch pipe along both sides of the Old Colony Boulevard, from Mattapan Square to the Neponset River.

In his petition to the Department of Public Utilities for approval of a new contract with the New England Fuel & Transportation Company which, with the Boston Consolidated are subsidiary corporations to the Massachusetts Gas Company, Mr. Barnum explained that the fuel company was enabled to reduce its price for coal gas, a by-product in the manufacture of coke, by reason of its having enlarged its coke-producing plant to supply the demand of the Mystic Iron Works in Everett.

It was stated that the company will be able to buy 16,000,000 cubic feet of gas a day from the fuel company whereas it has been getting but 13,000,000. It was noted that the Boston Consolidated concern could not manufacture its own gas at the prices it is desiring to pay for the coal gas of the fuel company.

DR. LITTLE SPEAKS AT RIVERS SCHOOL

Dr. Clarence C. Little, president of the University of Michigan, delivered the graduation address at the Rivers School, Brookline, yesterday. Dr. Little is a member of the board of trustees of the school and his nephew, James Little Jr., was a member of the graduating class.

Four silver cups for scholarship, character and athletics were presented to Edwin C. Woodward, upper school; J. Philip Delano, junior school; Robert E. Sinton, intermediate school; and John J. Sheehan, lower school. The Marston cup, which is inscribed annually with the name of the boy who has done the most for the school paper, was inscribed with the name of Allen G. Howe.

R.H. White Co. BOSTON

But You Can!

Have you despaired of finding a hat to match every summer costume or one dearly loved costume, because you have an unusually small or large headsize, because your hair is not bobbed or because you are just beginning to grow a pug? Have a hat made for you.

HATS
Sculptured to the head

Select a light-weight hood in felt or visca, in beige to match your new beige ensemble, in that delicate shade of blue which seems like a piece of June sky, that goes with your new blue georgette, or in any color that you desire, and experts will create and snip it here and there, and you have a hat that is doubly yours because it looks like you.

FELT HOODS \$2.50 TO \$12.50

CROCHETED VISCA HOODS \$5.95 TO \$8.50

TOURS ATTRACT
FACULTY STAFF
OF WELLESLEYMany Will Study Abroad
This Summer—Some
Will Lecture

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 11 (Special)—Lecture tours, study abroad and in America, travel abroad, and teaching in summer schools will be the chief occupations of the Wellesley College faculty during the summer vacation.

In the Department of English Literature, Prof. Vida Scudder will give a course of 10 lectures on the following: St. Francis, the Wellesley - Episcopal Church Summer School. After this she will sail for Italy and France to spend the winter continuing her Franciscan studies. Miss Anne Kimball Tuell, associate professor, will spend the summer in Europe.

Prof. Sophie Chantal Hart, head of the department of English composition, will visit Rumania with the group of professors invited by Rumanian professors who visited this country last summer under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation. Miss Helen Lockwood of the composition department will visit a training school at Hereford, England, and may attend the Progressive School conference at Locarno. Miss Edith C. Johnson, assistant professor in the department, is chaperoning a World Acquaintance Tour of Wellesley students to England and the Continent. Miss Elizabeth Mainwaring, associate professor of English composition, and Mrs. Mabel Hodder, professor of history, will spend the summer in England. Miss Mainwaring has permission to see Hugh Walpole's collection of Scott manuscripts and intends to work at the British Museum.

Alfred H. Barr, associate professor of art during the past year, will sail in July to spend a year of study abroad. Miss Myrtilla Avery, associate professor of art, will spend the summer in Rome working on the "Exultet" Rolls on Southern Italy. Miss Louise McDowell, head of the department of physics, will also be in Italy preparing for publication the work she did last year on the "Dialectic Properties of Gases with Special Reference to Its Use in Condensers in Alternating Current Circuits." Miss Margaret Hayden, associate professor of zoology, will spend the summer in Norway and Sweden.

Walter Smith of the economics department will spend the summer in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Curtis, of the department of history, will spend the summer on a Mediterranean tour, going especially to Palestine and Egypt. Members of the philosophy department who will be abroad this summer are Prof. Thomas Proctor and Miss Flora MacKinnon, assistant professor.

Professor Judith Williams of the department of history, who holds one of the Guggenheim scholars, will leave for England to begin her research work in August. Prof. Hamilton MacDougall of the department of music will lecture during the summer at the Blanche Dingley-Matthews summer normal courses at Wellesley College. Prof. MacDougall will conduct a course on appreciation in music. Miss Helen Sleeper of the music department will assist at the summer school at the Anne Paige Kindergarten at Wellesley. Miss Jean Wilder of the music department will spend the latter part of the vacation teaching at the Playhouse in the Hills Association in Cummington, Mass.

Miss Edith Moses of the department of reading and speaking will study public speaking at Harvard during the summer.

BUY FEW POTATOES.
COMMISSION ADVISESSpeculation Is Charged as
Cause of Recent Price Rise

To prevent further increases in the price of potatoes and to bring about lower prices, Charles H. Adams, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life, advised the public yesterday to "curtail consumption, substitute other foods and buy only from hand-to-mouth."

He says that the commission is investigating to find the reasons for the rapid rise in potato prices from \$2.50 to \$5 per 100 pounds since May 28, saying that "it is claimed by some consumers that market manipulation or speculation is a factor in the present high prices." The statement adds: "According to a recent report of the Federal Department of Agriculture, the chief cause of the increase in price seems to be a temporary lull in the car-load movement. Shipments of old and new potatoes are reported as considerably below those at this time last year, but total receipts figures at the Boston market this season are far in excess of last year."

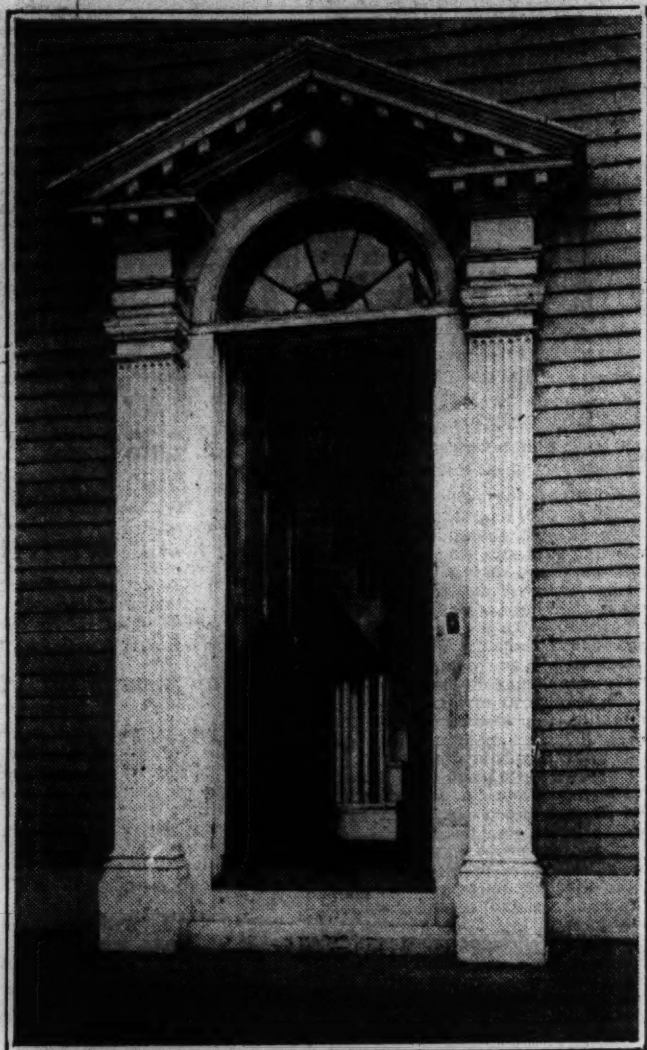
"It is reported that fully one-third of Boston's receipts of potatoes during the past week originated in Canada. Whether the weather or other conditions are responsible for the falling off in shipments from the South is not known. However, North Carolina is becoming more active in shipments and first shipments of Virginia potatoes are reported."

SHOE FIRMS GET
OVERTIME PERMITS

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 11 (Special)—Several permits for overtime work on Saturday forenoon were granted yesterday by Edwin Newdick, chairman and neutral arbitrator of the Shoe Board of Arbitration, to be in effect today. Among the concerns seeking the overtime privilege were: Ornstein Shoe Company, Chesley & Rugg Company, Knights-Allen Company, and the Modern Shoe Company.

The shoe industry started the summer five-day week schedule on the first Saturday in the month, but Saturday morning privileges are available through application to the shoe board if the chairman finds conditions warranting overtime operations.

One of Salem's Graceful Doorways



Entrance to Grace House, 385 Essex Street, Salem, Mass., Showing Beautiful Circular Staircase.

NEW ROYAL ARCH
HONOR AWARDEDDiplomas Presented to Past
High Priests of Ros-
lindale Chapter

Past High Priests' diplomas were presented for the first time in Roslindale Royal Arch Chapter to the five Past High Priests at the 50th anniversary celebration of that body in the Roslindale Masonic Temple last night by Harry G. Pollard of Lowell, Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts. Diplomas of this type have only recently been authorized by the Grand Chapter and are usually given out by Deputy High Priests.

The diplomas were presented to Joseph T. Paul, John A. Johnson and George P. Beckford. The festivities started with a banquet, at which Dudley H. Ferrell, Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, made an address of the aims and ideals of Freemasonry. Mr. Pollard addressed the chapter in the lodge room.

A roll-call of charter members was followed by greetings to them and the newer members by Curtis Chipman, Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter. A memorial address by the Rev. Warren P. Landers was followed by the deposit in a copper box of a message from Edward H. Whittemore, presiding High Priest of Roslindale Chapter, and officers of that body, to those who govern the chapter 45 years from now and to be opened at the 95th anniversary.

The box which also contains current newspapers, photographs, a list of charter members, a copy of the Bible and several other articles, was sealed with elaborate ceremonies. Appropriate music was provided by the Boston Commandery Choir, under direction of P. J. Anshelm.

OHIO MAN WINNER
OF WINTHROP PRIZEYale University Makes a Num-
ber of Awards

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 11 (P)—Mitchell Levenson of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been awarded the first prize of the Winthrop Prizes, Yale University announces. The Winthrop Prizes are awarded annually to the author of "the most thorough acquaintance with the Greek and Latin poets" as shown in an examination. The Stone Trust Corporation awarded the prize to Levenson for his examination of the Sheffield Scientific School for excellence in that subject, is divided between Philip C. Michael, of West Suffield, Conn., and Albert L. Ruiz, of Upper Montclair, N. J.

The Charles Lathrop Pack Foundation Prize of \$100 for the best original article of popular interest on some forestry subject has been awarded to Clifford G. Riley of Milford Bay, Ont.

Thomas I. Emerson of Demarest, N. J., won first prize of the Lucius F. Robinson prizes for special proficiency in Latin.

RINDGE TECH GIVES DIPLOMAS

Diplomas were presented to 135 graduates of the Rindge Technical School in Cambridge by Mayor Edward Quinn at graduation exercises held in the school auditorium last evening. The Albert L. Ware prize was awarded to William D. Sullivan. Carl Ikels received the Lincoln medal. Robert L. Tarbox the Washington Franklin medal and Kenneth McDonald the John Skinner. The Helen W. Metcalf Memorial Prize.

SHEEP GROWERS TO MEET
BOWDOINHAM, Me., June 11 (Special)—The sheep industry in Maine is expected to receive impetus as a result of the meeting to be held here on June 15 under the auspices of the Maine Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, and with the co-operation of W. E. Kendall, proprietor of the Long Branch Sheep Farm which are the largest in the state.

MOUNT HOLYOKE
ALUMNAE MEETSLed by the Class of '77 the
Reuniting Classes Present
'Stunts' on Pageant Field

SOUTH HADLEY, June 11 (Special)—Today is alumnae day at Mount Holyoke College. All yesterday afternoon alumnae were arriving, some of them from long distances, and some after years of absence from the college. A meeting of the alumnae association was called this morning in Student Alumnae Hall, at which Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president, gave a short address of welcome, and Frances Perkins, '02, chairman of the Industrial Board of the New York state department of Labor, spoke on the Relation of Women's Progress to Industrial Progress.

At three o'clock the alumnae fête will be held on pageant field. The alumnae will be led by the class of '77 who, as the fifty year class, are guests of honor of the college. After a grand march of the alumnae in costume there will be a series of stunts. The first will be given by the class of '77. The classes of '02, '17, and '25 will also give stunts. Helen Plisk, of the class of 1917, will be the head marshal, and Catherine Nevius, 1925, will be in charge of the stunts.

At 5 o'clock the step exercises will take place, involving the formal transfer from the graduating class to the incoming senior class the exclusive right to sit on the steps of Skinner Hall, known as Senior Steps. Lois Armstrong of Cambridge and Frances Ackland of Columbus, O., will surrender the steps in the name of the senior class, and Katherine Ennis of Scarsdale and Alice Kimball, of Benonia, Mich., president and vice-president of the junior class, respectively, will receive them and be invested with the cap and gown of the abdicating senior officers.

In the evening there will be a series of class suppers, followed by a reception at the home of President Woolley, for seniors and alumnae and their guests.

Baccalaureate service will be held in the chapel on Sunday morning. The baccalaureate address will be given by Dr. Henry Hallam Tweedy of the Yale Theological Seminary.

Studies Pattern of His Handiwork



Albert E. Barnes Braiding Rugs Before Famous McIntire Fireplace at 385 Essex Street, Salem, Mass.

menting his pension after he retired from railroad work, he became convinced that to choose one of the early New England crafts would be both useful and fitting. Accordingly he began the braiding of rag rugs, working in the beautiful century old house at 385 Essex Street which is used as a social service center for Grace Episcopal Church next door. Thereby he was not only helping himself and the record of expert rug braiding but was contributing a share to the support of the lunch room which is conducted in this mansion for the benefit of the parish.

It was in the Grace Church, which was razed to give place to the present church building, now under construction, that Phillips Brooks preached his first sermon after being made Bishop. The church is richly clothed in historic association and it has for a long time been the parish desire to purchase the fine old Salem Street mansion which dates back to 1806. Here the clubs, classes and church school carry on their winter programs.

The interior is one of the finest examples of the modeling of its period and it was decided that links between the past and present service of the house could not be better illustrated than by the establishment of a small workshop before the famous McIntire fireplace for Mr. Barnes, that he might pursue there a craft so strongly reminiscent of the mode of the day with which the building of the mansion is associated. When Mr. Barnes was a small boy his grandmother was skilled in the art of rug braiding and she taught him the craft.

BOSTON ELKS HONOR FLIER

To Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, 1010 members of Boston Lodge of Elks yesterday affixed their signatures to an engrossed greeting enclosed in a red morocco cover engraved with gold letters. The volume was sent from the Elks' Home in Stuart Street by last night's arrival to be in Washington when the New York-Paris flier becomes the guest of the Nation. Included in the volume is a personal letter from Mayor Nichols, who is a member of Boston Lodge.

MONDAY EXCHANGE CLOSINGS
PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—The Philadelphia Stock Exchange will be closed on Monday.

MAINE SAID TO LEAD
IN HIGH GRADUATESGovernor Brewster Addresses
Fairfield School

AUGUSTA, Me., June 11 (Special)—Maine leads the country in the number of high school graduates in proportion to population and is second only to California in percentage of school attendance. Gov. Ralph O. Brewster said last night at the graduation exercises of Fairfield High School near here.

While the Governor was speaking in Fairfield, Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, Commissioner of Education, was giving an address less than a mile away in Winslow across the river.

Governor Brewster said that the real test of an educational system is its high schools, and he added that Maine people have reason to be gratified at their leadership in proportionate graduation totals.

METER READERS
ARE CRITICIZEDFinance Committee Declares
Water Division Operating
Without Discipline

That greater efficiency could be maintained in the meter-reading division of the Department of Public Works and that salaries could be increased above the present minimum of \$1700 a year, were the recommendations made yesterday to Mayor Nichols by the Boston Finance Commission. The commission declared that it was quite apparent that the number of meter readers had been increased in City Hall to such an unnecessary number that it is impractical to give a proper wage on the present division of the work. In fairness to the men this system should be changed.

The Finance Commission declares that it sent one of its staff to check up the work of the meter inspectors by going around with each inspector in this district. This investigator found that the meter readers had arranged their day's work to suit their own convenience. They stopped work when the weather was not fair without consulting their superiors and generally the present minimum of \$1700 a year, were the recommendations made yesterday to Mayor Nichols by the Boston Finance Commission. The commission declared that it was quite apparent that the number of meter readers had been increased in City Hall to such an unnecessary number that it is impractical to give a proper wage on the present division of the work. In fairness to the men this system should be changed.

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Excessive Number of Workers
"In addition to the work done by the representative of the Finance Commission," the report to Mayor Nichols says, "the commission recently examined the meter readers and confirmed the fact that almost universally they were reading between 75 and 80 meters a day, with approximately 10 to 14 visits where meters were unable to be read, and that the time for completing the work in the day was between half past three and four o'clock. It appeared to the commission, therefore, that the meter readers by tacit understanding have decided that not more than 75 to 80 meters a day should be read."

"It was also apparent to the commission that the number of meter readers was excessive for the work and that at least one-third could be dismissed without loss of the remainder raised, and the daily quota of 125 to 150 meters, according to the location and extent of the districts, for each reader adopted. The Edison Electric Illuminating Company pays its readers from \$1196 to \$1612 a year, and the Boston Consolidated Company pays from \$1144 to \$2860. The latter salary, however is based upon a minimum salary of \$22 a week plus bonus, which brings it up to \$55 a week."

GAS STATION PERMIT REVOKED

A permit granted for a gas filling station at 643 Hancock Street, Quincy, by the Quincy License Commission, was revoked yesterday by George C. Neal, State Fire Marshal, after a hearing in the State House. The permit had been granted to Alvin W. Whittier, Dr. Eugene D. Whitehouse of Wollaston, who conducts an institution near the Hancock Street site, asked that the permit be revoked on the ground that a filling station at that place would be detrimental to the neighborhood interests.

HAVERHILL MASONS
LODGE TO CELEBRATE

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 11 (Special)—Merrimack Lodge of Masons will observe its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary the coming week, the program opening on Sunday afternoon in the First Baptist Church at 3 p. m., at which time the Rev. Garfield Morgan, of the Central Congregational Church, Lynn, will deliver an address.

The anniversary observance will be continued on Thursday, June 16, with elaborate exercises including an organ recital and exhibition of antiquities at the Masonic Temple during the afternoon and concluding with a speaking program followed by a ball in the state armory in the evening. A reception to Frank L. Simpson, Grand Master, and suite and invited guests will take place in the afternoon at Sagamore Lodge, of this city, is co-operating with Merrimack Lodge in the observance.

MASONIC CLUB TO ENTERTAIN
Readings, songs and dancing will comprise the entertainment to be given at the opening of the roof garden at the Boston Square and Compass Club next Thursday evening. The entertainment will be free to members and their guests.

BUILDING CONTINUES STEADY,
CONTRADICTING PREDICTIONS

Decline in New England Is Small—Real Estate Transactions Reported in Many Parts of Boston

Building and engineering operations throughout the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains, comprising about 91 per cent of the country's total building volume, continued in a satisfactory volume during May, says the F. W. Dodge Corporation of New York in a report just issued. There was a gain of about 1 1/2 per cent over the corresponding month of last year while the decline as compared with the preceding month was only nine per cent. Total valuations of contracts awarded in the month just ended amounted to \$52,345,500.

The May contract total brought the amount of construction started since the first of this year up to \$2,555,515,300, which is only one per cent behind the corresponding five months of 1926, a much better showing for this year than has been generally anticipated. The record of contemplated work indicates a slight strengthening of construction demands.

The total volume of construction contracts let in New England during May amounted to \$41,426,000. There were decreases of three per cent from April of this year and twelve per cent from May of last year.

Analysis of last month's building record showed the following items of importance: \$19,513,600, or 47 per cent of all construction, for residential buildings; \$6,726,800, or 16 per cent, for public works and utilities; \$4,436,100, or 11 per cent, for educational projects; and \$3,064,700, or seven per cent, for commercial buildings.

New construction started in New England during the last five months has reached a total of \$168,551,400, being a decrease of 2 per cent under the first five months of last year.

Contemplated new work reported in this district during May amounted to \$41,490,600, being a decrease of 12 per cent from the amount reported in April and 15 per cent under the amount reported in May of last year.

Building and engineering operations in New England for the week ended June 7, 1927, showed a decline of more than \$1,500,000 when compared with figures for the corresponding period of 1926. There was a gain, however, of more than \$1,000,000 as compared with the week ended June 7, 1925. Contracts awarded in New England for the week just ended amounted to \$7,783,500.

Following is a comparison of expenditures for the week ended June 7, during some of the last 27 years:

1927	\$7,783,500	1915	\$5,172,000
1926	\$4,415,100	1916	\$2,375,000
1925	\$6,850,000	1917	\$2,375,000
1924	\$1,125,200	1901	\$3,098,000
1920	\$1,017,000		

Contract has been awarded to A. Desimone, through John J. Hartly of Boston, to build a home at 1125 Center Street, Jamaica Plain, for the Home for Italian Children, according to Brown's Letters, Inc. construction reports. It is to be brick and limestone, first-class construction, three stories and basement, 157x50 feet. Matthew Sullivan is the architect.

Contract has been awarded to the H. Hatter Building Company, Inc., of Boston, to build a factory building on Holmes Avenue, Ashland, Mass., for the Warren Telephon Company, according to Brown's Letters, Inc. Brick and cast stone construction will be used. One story, 75x151 feet. Fay Spofford & Thorndike of Boston are the engineers.

J. Frederick Clune reports the sale of three lots containing 12,702 square feet on Prince Street, Brookline, to Beattie G. Bowman. The assessed valuation is \$4000. Lent L. Weymouth takes title and will improve with three modern two-apartment houses.

The Charles E. Howe Company's suburban offices report the following sales: The property at 178 Oliver Road, Newton, has been sold to Vallette S. Chubb, Inc. The new single house with 7187 square feet of land. Title was conveyed by Elroy D. Fisk.

Elizabeth Cahill and Doris Curtis have bought at 11 Bryn Mawr Road, Wellesley, the single house and garage with 5000 square feet of land for a home. Bernard G. Teel was the grantor.

Lots 8 and 9 Wadsworth Street, Allston, have been sold by Louise Horle to Dyer & Butler, Inc. The lots consist of 3053 square feet and 3464 square feet respectively, assessed for \$2400. Two two-family houses will be built.

Domenic Morley has sold the land next to 50 Concord Street, Newton Lower Falls, having about 85,000 square feet area. It was bought for development by Bernard G. Teel. The land is assessed for \$1100.

The six-family brick house and 6440 square feet of land at 3120 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston, has been sold to Cornelius P. Doherty as an investment. The owners were William H. and Ellen Nicholson. The building is assessed for \$30,000 and the land for \$4500.

ALUMNI OF B. U.
GATHER TO SEE
DIPLOMAS GIVENPresident Marsh to Speak
on Character Building
in Education

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, will deliver the baccalaureate address tomorrow at 4 o'clock in Symphony Hall and will give his first public report on a piece of research in which he has been engaged for almost a year—an intensive, nation-wide study of the relation between education and character and the question of how character can be strengthened and improved as the educative process continues.

Preceding the baccalaureate service will be the academic procession from Horticentral Hall to Symphony Hall, in which trustees, faculties, official guests, and seniors will take part in cap and gown. The procession will form at 3:15 and move at 3:45 in the afternoon.

Chancellor John G. Bowman of the University of Pittsburgh will be the speaker on commencement day in the Boston Arena.

Today was alumni day at the university. The program was begun by the alumni of the university's school of Religious Education and Social Service, who gathered at Fox Hall, 16 Vernon Street, at 12:30 o'clock. The assembly paused in silent tribute to Mrs. Alburn, wife of Dean Walter Scott Athearn of the School of Religious Education.

There was a luncheon, and speeches followed. Hayden L. Stright, 22, of Newtonville, School of Religious Education representative on the executive committee of the general alumni association, presided. He was assisted by the officers of the religious education alumni body.

Other reunions followed and filled the afternoon. At 1 p. m. at Alden Park Manor, the class of 1902 met and enjoyed luncheon. In charge were the officers, headed by Fred Libby of Boston. Assisting him were John J. Butler of Boston, Bertha P. Munster of Waltham, Mary Libby Fletcher, Gertrude Dilly Murphy, Bessie Davidson Martel, Ruth Clark Carter, Grace Nash Wright, the Rev. Hiram Hook, Frank Hall, Joseph P. Carter, Edith Swift, Gertrude Stone Mackerman, and Della MacDonald.

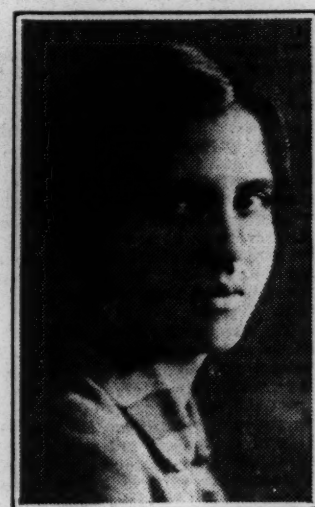
Two other classes also gathered at 1 o'clock. At the Square and Compass Club the class of 1903 met for luncheon. Heading the committee in charge was Herbert Boyd of Jamaica Plain. Simultaneously at Hotel Vendome, the luncheon reunion of the Class of 1922 was held. Alvah Patterson of Whitman was the chairman of the committee in charge. After luncheon the group assembled in the men's study at the College of Liberal Arts Building for a reunion program.

With W. T. A. Fitzgerald '97, as "class day orator," 30 years after he attended his own class-day events at Boston University's School of Law, and with President Daniel L. Marsh and Dean Homer Albers of the school as guests and speakers, the seniors of the school of law yesterday conducted their class-day exercises at the school building in Ashburton Place, and then went to Pemberton for the class outing.

Two anonymous prizes awarded annually for the best academic records in first and second year classes went to Sidney G. Grant of Littleton, first-year man, and T. Gregory Sullivan of Roxbury, second-year man. The Lella J. Robinson prize was awarded to Viola B. Kneeland. The Oronaux prize of \$100 for the senior showing the most "all-around promise" and ability was presented to Joseph J. Krohn of Cambridge.

LARGE CLASS GRADUATED
The Broyne & Nichols preparatory school in Cambridge graduated 22 boys at its forty-fourth annual graduation exercises held in the assembly hall of the school building yesterday. The exercises were conducted by George H. Browne and Willard Reed, principals.

Winner of Scholarship

MISS MARGARET JEFFREY
Wellesley Senior From Hawthorne, N. J.WELLESLEY GIRLS
TO GO TO GERMANY

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 11 (Special)—Two scholarships for study in Germany next year have been awarded to Miss Margaret Groben of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Margaret Jeffrey of Hawthorne, N. J., both of whom are seniors at Wellesley College. These scholarships are awarded by the American-German Student Exchange which is connected with the Institute of International Education in New York.

Miss Jeffrey, who is the president of the eWellesley Deutscher Verein, will travel on the Continent before entering the University of Munich in October to study German literature. Miss Groben goes to the University of Frankfurt and will also study German literature. Both students are members of Phi Beta Kappa. Since the masters' degree is not given on the Continent they will not receive any degree. The German exchange students will come to Wellesley from Munich and Frankfurt.

NEWTON GRADUATION
AWARDS ARE MADE

Leonard J. Clark was awarded the Meserve Fund Scholarship at graduation exercises of the Newton High School yesterday, when a class of 217 girls and 162 boys were given diplomas of graduation. The Alfred W. Dickinson Cup was presented by the Massachusetts State Coaches' Association to Harold Andres, for high standing in citizenship and athletics.

Senior cups, awarded by the faculty to one boy and one girl of three pupils picked by the student body, went to Marion E. Frost and William H. Cummings. Dr. J. Edgar Park, president of Wheaton College and formerly pastor of the Congregational Church, West Newton, delivered the address; and Mayor Edwin O. Childs presented the diplomas.

On Sale Monday—the largest single
purchase of soap we have
made at one time.French
Bath SoapOF THE SAME QUALITY AND SIZE THAT
REGULARLY SELLS FOR 35¢ A CAKE. NOW
SOLD BY THE BOX OF SIX CAKES EACH.

\$1.00

This soap may be bought by boxes containing six cakes all of the same odor or by boxes containing six different odors.

Geranium
Vervine
Roses
Amazone
Sandalwood
Stange
Lavender
Orange
Sage
Ylang Ylang
Narcissus
Jasmine
Stange
Sage
Ylang Ylang
Narcissus
Jasmine
Stange
Sage
Ylang Ylang
Narcissus
Jasmine

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON



WE INVITE YOU TO VISIT OUR
BOYLSTON STREET SHOP.
WHERE YOU WILL FIND CHARMING
MODELS FOR MATRONS & YOUNG WOMEN
BOSTON

EXAGGERATION IN ADVERTISING SHOWN USELESS

Business Bureau Gives
Advice to Writers to
Drop Superlatives

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 11—Advertising should not be used as a punching bag; it makes a much better magnet, a bulletin to members from the Chicago Better Business Bureau states.

"Let's concentrate on preparing advertising to sell goods and create good will," was the recommendation. "The results of consistent copy of this kind should be such as to warrant its continued use."

The statement also declares that "many advertisers, swayed by their ability to produce high tension, flowered and descriptive phrases, cloaked in superlative adjectives, seem to lose sight of the real object of advertising and plunge into a price and quantity appeal to the exclusion of all others."

"Look through the advertisements in the newspapers. Notice how many concerns are selling at the 'lowest in the city' prices; observe the number of men's clothing concerns which are selling the 'best in the city' at a given price; note the number of piano concerns featuring price above all, to the exclusion of quality, tone or desirability, and notice the number of concerns carrying the 'largest stock' of merchandise."

"Have the American people a price and superlative complex so great that no other appeal will get their attention? That is doubtful, because the really good copy, consistently used, attracts sales volume. Isn't a good percentage of advertising space wasted in an attempt to outshout the other fellow? If advertisers would assume the attitude of an average reader and study the claims made in advertising for a few evenings, a very decided change in their future copy would result."

A recent preliminary survey of tire and tube advertising here by the bureau indicates that there is a decided tendency to avoid describing as "seconds" or "imperfects" tires and tubes of that quality, it was stated.

"Several tire stores and other stores selling tires and tube have been interviewed on this matter, with the result that in many instances the failure to qualify seconds as such was disclosed," it was reported. "Many of these advertisers have been interviewed on this matter of qualifying 'seconds.' In each instance they have agreed that it would be advisable to prepare all advertising accurately. They have agreed that all tire and tube advertisers lend themselves to more complete co-operation along this line by using accurate descriptions."

Standards of practice as a guide for merchandising and advertising tires and tubes are being prepared by the bureau and will be offered for adoption at a meeting of dealers and bureau representatives.



"Record only the Sunny Hours"

Why They Grew

Los Angeles, Calif.
Special Correspondence
CAMPAIGN worker, during a recent city election, was required to visit many homes in a certain precinct. Rather wearied with the round of visits one morning, she stopped at a small bungalow tucked far back in an old-fashioned garden.

The owner was in the back yard putting out a washing, but she came around the house with a smile and most courteously talked with the solicitor. The worker admired the beautiful garden, which seemed a mass of blossoms, and was promptly told that not only roses but all the flowers she wished, but plants and slips as well!

She expressed her surprise at the generous offer. The owner of the garden smilingly replied, "You may think I am odd, but I love my flowers so I never throw away a slip or a plant. I just put them in cans or boxes and someone is sure to come along and want them. As for the blossoms, I'd rather they brought happiness to someone than to go around later and cut off the dried blooms. Folks never abuse the privilege and I have never yet failed to find all I want for myself. My neighbors really seem to enjoy my garden."

Is it any wonder the slips and plants the worker brought away with her grew, every one of them?

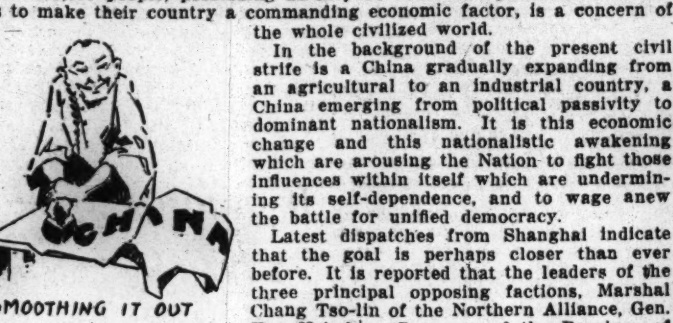
RECIPROCITY CLUB ELECTS PRESIDENT

PHILADELPHIA (P)—Dr. Blake A. Sears of Hartford, Conn., was elected and installed president of the Reciprocity Club of America at the third annual convention of the organization. The next meeting will be held at Hartford on the invitation of Governor Trumbull of Connecticut.

Other officers include the Rev. C. E. Roth, Reading, Pa.; John B. Ferris, New York City, and Judge E. N. Scheiberling of Albany, N. Y. vice-presidents; T. H. Blodgett, Boston, Mass., treasurer, and D. L. Raine, New York City, secretary.



IN THE WAKE OF THE



CHINA continues to be among the paramount interests in the news. The 4000-year struggle to political unity and stability of these 400,000,000 people, possessing as they do such vast potential resources as to make their country a commanding economic factor, is a concern of the whole civilized world.

In the background of the present civil strife is a China gradually expanding from an agricultural to an industrial country, a China emerging from political passivity to dominant nationalism. It is this economic change and this nationalistic awakening which are arousing the Nation to fight those influences within itself which are undermining its self-dependence, and to wage anew the battle for unified democracy.

Latest dispatches from Shanghai indicate that the goal is perhaps closer than ever before. It is reported that the leaders of the three principal opposing factions, Marshal Chang Tso-lin of the Northern Alliance, Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of the Province of Shansi, and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek of the Nationalist Government, are attempting a compromise, and that out of their conflicting claims to power a united Chinese Government at Peking may take form.

It is indicated that the Kuomintang, the Nationalist Party, which has apparently thrown off Communist domination with the expulsion of Michael Borodin, the Russian organizer and military adviser, will control the Government, and will take diplomatic steps to abrogate the so-called unequal treaties and special privileges to foreigners. In the meanwhile Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called Christian general, is temporarily blocking an effective coalition, with his forces holding a strategic position near Peking.

MORE and more is modern business expanding beyond national boundaries and becoming an increasing force in international relations. That this force may be a source of friendly contact between nations as well as favorable commerce between individuals is one of the aims of Rotary International. Its 130,000 members in its 2596 clubs throughout the world are pledged to this ideal. Particular significance, therefore, attaches to the international pilgrimage of 8000 Rotarians who, traveling from distant parts of the globe, are now gathered in Oxford for their eighteenth annual convention.

King Albert, himself a Rotarian, welcomed these business pilgrims to Belgium. Rotary to him, he told the delegates, is a "humanitarian ideal of brotherhood," and should foster "friendliness in international relations, well as friendliness in international trade." The convention gives further evidence that the bonds of better business are extending across national barriers, and are building a framework of mutual understanding as well as trade advantage.

WHEN Andrew W. Mellon, United States Secretary of the Treasury, stated this week that the Federal Government surplus for the fiscal year 1928 would be fully \$600,000,000, a surplus forecasting a tax reduction next year between \$200,000,000 and \$400,000,000, there was an announcement that caused American taxpayers to smile an approving smile at the policy of consistent economy at Washington. But this announcement was accompanied by another disclosure of a different color, a disclosure that dampens the first blush a bit and raises a problem that confronts every state in the Union. It is that the savings through federal tax reduction have been more than offset by the increased expenditures of state, municipal and local governments.

Specifically, it is computed that while the Federal Government spent \$356,000,000 less in 1925 than during the previous year, the combined state agencies increased their total expenditures by nearly \$500,000,000. As federal taxation has been dropping almost annually, state expenditures have been mounting almost year by year, the increase exceeding 200 per cent since 1917. The total per capita state tax collection in that year was \$5.14. In 1926 it was \$14.29.

The consensus of comment on the part of Government authorities and the press is that the continued prosperity of the country offers the states a ready opportunity both to reduce their debts and to lower the tax level, in both of which fields federal economy has led the way. It appears likely that the issue of retrenching state expenses, and the problem of simplifying, co-ordinating and standardizing the tax systems of the states will form an important part of the program of the governors' conference which convenes at Mackinac Island, Mich., July 25 to 27.

THE Russian Government, in an "indignant note of protest" to Poland respecting the assassination this week of Peter Volkoff, the Soviet Minister at Warsaw, asserts that this incident is bound up in a series of events aimed at destroying its diplomatic representation abroad. These incidents include the raid on the Peking Embassy, the blockade of the consulate at Shanghai, the London police search of the Soviet Trade Delegation, and Britain's severance of relations. The shooting was done by a confessed Russian monarchist sympathizer, and Poland has given assurances that the guilty persons will be punished to the utmost severity of the law. Poland is likewise to permit the Soviet Government to conduct its own investigation within Polish borders. The Associated Press reports that the tragedy is not expected "to impair seriously relations between the two countries."

A VARIETY of pressing problems has induced President Coolidge to convene probably early in October. Matters demanding immediate attention will be the passage of the second deficiency appropriation bill, tax reduction, a compromise farm relief measure, and Mississippi flood control plans which should be well mapped out by that time. With a contest looming in the Senate over the seating of William S. Vare from Pennsylvania and Frank L. Smith of Illinois, and the party strength in the Upper House being nearly evenly divided, the organization of the Senate will itself be subject to delay.

Besides looking forward to the early attention of these important issues, party leaders are likewise desirous that Congress should be able to adjourn by June 1 or before, in preparation of the coming political campaigns in which, additional to the presidential election, the whole House and a third of the Senate will be involved.

AVIATION'S latest achievements are too close to us to yield a full perspective on the position which they will ultimately hold in world history. A year ago—a month ago—transatlantic air service was public thought essentially a thing of fantasy. Today at least four specific projects to do the very thing which is being so widely talked are taking form in the United States, in Spain, in Germany.

Gioseppe L. Bellanca, designer of the monoplane which Clarence D. Chamberlin, with Charles A. Levine as a companion, piloted in a nonstop flight from New York to Germany last week-end, is organizing a company to inaugurate a transoceanic air line. He plans a fleet of multi-motored airplanes, each with a carrying capacity of 40 persons, to operate regularly between the United States and Europe. Chamberlin and Levine have themselves announced a similar project, Mr. Levine stating that he will invest at least \$2,000,000 in the undertaking, with the hope that the service will be started in a year's time.

Still another project, emanating from Spain, contemplates the building of airships of the Zeppelin type to operate a mail and passenger service between Seville and Buenos Aires, a distance of 6250 miles. Dr. Edmund Rumpel, a German designer, has completed a model of a giant airplane which is to be built for a proposed Hamburg-New York air route, constructed to transport 170 passengers and to attain a speed of 200 miles an hour.

THE diplomatic breach between Yugoslavia and Albania, ostensibly resulting from the arrest on a charge of espionage of an attaché of the Yugoslav legation at Tirana, and Albania's refusal to accept the conditions set forth by Yugoslavia for his release, has caused grave concern over the peace of the Adriatic. The manifest aspects of the dispute are that the Yugoslav Government protested this arrest on the ground that its agent was entitled to diplomatic immunity, while the Albanian Government claimed that he was an Albanian citizen and not entitled to diplomatic immunity. Larger forces are probably at work beneath the surface of these developments, involving the Tirana Treaty by which Italy obtained a virtual protectorate over Albania, thus barring out Yugoslav influence. Current dispatches indicate that major European powers are urging moderation and are seeking to localize the controversy.

SMALL LOANS COST REDUCED BY ILLINOIS ACT

Lenders' Association Backs
Introduction of Fairer
Practices

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 11—The small loan law of Illinois, a uniform code now operating in 21 states, has been a distinct success here; it has effectively reduced the current interest rate from a maximum of 18 per cent to 3½ per cent monthly, except for a class of self-styled "salary buyers."

This was stated by Charles R. Napier, attorney for the Illinois Industrial Licensed Lenders' Association, in an interview. Railroads in this transportation center, the elevated railroad system, the surface lines, the Pullman company, American Railway Express Company and Western Union Telegraph have taken the position that salary buying is illegal and have declined to honor any assignments for salary buyers, he revealed.

"I believe that no one man has done more to improve the practices and to raise the ethical standards of the business throughout the nation than Leslie C. Harrison of Chicago, president of the Household Finance Corporation, which operates throughout the country," Mr. Napier declared.

Has Wide Membership

More than 100 individuals and organizations are members of the association which seeks, among other objectives, "to protect the borrowing public against usury and extortion in procuring salary, chattel and other small loans to co-operate with all licensed lenders in the proper conduct of their business, and to protect all deserving people in our cities and localities against the payment of higher rates of interest or charges made directly or indirectly than is prescribed in said statutes." The declaration of practices declares:

"We will do what we can to dignify, uplift, and standardize the small loan business in every quarter of the United States."

"We will favor state legislation, uniform in character, providing licenses and supervision by a state official, with bond to the State, and providing legal rates and terms fair to both lender and borrower."

"We will assist by publicity in educating the public to the service rendered by industrial lenders in this necessary business."

"We will regulate our public advertisements and circulars, so that they shall be dignified, truthful and straightforward."

Straight Accounts Promised

"We will keep our books and accounts in plain and understandable form, satisfactory to the licensing official and never refuse a borrower a statement of his account."

"We will make an earnest effort to maintain good relations with all state officials and their examiners, and will always deal with them frankly and in a spirit of co-operation and in recognition of their duty to the public as well as to licensees."

"We will not do anything to bring the business of the American Industrial Licensed Lenders' Association, or our state associations, into disrepute, or question as to our fair and lawful methods."

"We will co-operate with all members of the American Industrial Licensed Lenders' Association and our affiliated state associations, in respect to accurate credit information and other advice and assist them in the collection of accounts, dealing with them in a spirit of fraternity and helpfulness."

"We will do what we can to discourage the practice of making the same borrower or borrowers more than one loan on the same security at the same time."

SMITH VOTE IS ANALYZED

Patrick Henry Callahan
Tells of Catholic View-
point on Wet Candidate

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (Special Correspondence)—"It is a great misunderstanding to suppose that all Catholics will vote for Al Smith just because he is a Catholic," said Patrick Henry Callahan, Louisville capitalist and prominent Roman Catholic layman, in a statement issued here simultaneously with his acceptance of an invitation to speak at the Congress of the World League Against Alcoholism at Winona Lake, Ind., August 17 to 23.

"Those of us who have spent so much of our time, money and effort for the enforcement of prohibition will not support any candidate, Catholic or Protestant, who stands for nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment," his statement continues.

"Further, in my opinion, either fortunately or unfortunately, there is no issue before the American people at this time, such as, for instance, the free silver issue of 1896 or the tariff question in other campaigns. The matter of respect due to our Constitution and laws is the outstanding, and in fact the only issue which should determine people how to vote."

"It is highly important that not only shall America enforce its prohibition, but also that the world shall be made dry. America can never be as dry as we should wish if its neighbors are wet, and further, a completely dry America will be an example which the rest of the world will be bound to follow if it expects to compete with us."

In his statement Mr. Callahan declared that thousands of Roman Catholics are prohibitionists and said that a conversation between Archbishop John Ireland and the Rev. A. J. Kynett of the Methodist Church was the starting point of the Anti-Saloon League.

Beattie & McGuire

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AND

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NOW IN PROGRESS

\$150,000.00 Spring and Summer SILKS

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Marked at Tremendous Reductions!

On Sale 3rd Floor

400 Pieces
Japanese
Pongee Silk
Formerly 89c

NOW 58c YD.

Natural color, 33 inch, first quality, used a lot for draperies, wash dresses, lingerie, slips, etc.

50 Colors in
Honan
Pongee Silk
Usually 1.39

NOW \$1.00 YD.

Hard to get lately because of China's troubles. Used for sport dresses, children's wear, lots of it used for draperies also; semi-rough weave, 33 inch, all Silk.

Sale of the
Famous
Rajah Silks
In over 30 colors

AT \$2.10 YD.

Instead of 2.50
For sports and street wear.
36 inch.

Sale Extraordinary!

6000 Yards

Summer Wash Silks

1.95 Quality

Marked
Down to \$1.38 Yd.

Of All Silk Broadcloth in plain colors and fancy stripes, every yard washable, for Summer Dresses, Children's Frocks, Blouses, Men's Shirts, etc., 30—33 inch.

Heavy—All Silk

Striped Crepe de chine

Fancy Striped Broadcloth

Our 2.25 and 2.85 Qualities

Marked
Down to \$1.68 Yd.

All our best qualities now being closed out at this unusually low price. Used for Summer Wash Dresses, Men's Shirts and other purposes, and all 1927 patterns, 32—33 inch.

40 Inch

Black Satin Charmeuse

Retail Value \$1.85 and \$2.00
SALE PRICE 1.48 YD.

On Sale 3rd Floor

\$1.85 Quality

Crepe de chine

On Sale This Week \$1.45 YD.

Over 50 colors here, the light shades are washable; 40 inch, all pure silk and a wonderful value.

3000 Yards

Flat Crepe

and
Crepe de chine

Regularly 2.50

NOW \$1.88 YD.

They are washable, non-slipping, all silk. Extra heavy and about 60 colors to choose from, also white and black. 40 inch. An exceptional value and hard to duplicate.

All colors also Black and White

Radium Silk

AT \$1.38 YD.

Instead of 1.75

For dresses, lingerie slips, linings and other uses, 39—40 inch.

Unseasonable Spring Weather Forces Sharp Reductions on Printed Crepes and Printed Georgettes

Our 1.85 and 2.00 Qualities—40 Inch

Printed Crepes

Marked
Down to \$1.38 Yd.

Our 3.00 and 3.50 Qualities—40 Inch

Printed Crepes

Marked
Down to \$2.38 Yd.

Our 2.10 and 2.50 Qualities—40 Inch

Printed Crepes

Marked
Down to \$1.85 Yd.

Our 2.45 and 2.85 Qualities—38, 40 Inch

Printed Georgette

Marked
Down to \$1.85 Yd.

In large and small patterns, multi-colored and two-tone effects. The assortment of styles and color combinations are amazing. With the advent of warm weather you will need many of these fashionable prints before the season is over.

SPOOL
SILK

100 Yards, best quality. All colors, also black and white, usually 16c. Now 13c

SPOOL
SILK

Large Spools of black and white sewing silk, usually \$1.15. Sale 80c

Mark Downs on 5th Floor Are Large—Savings Big!

54 Inch—Dress Flannels

Marked from \$2.85 Down to \$1.88 Yd.

Extensively used for sport dresses and light weight summer coats, newest colors, also black. Of fine quality and pure wool.

54 Inch—Kashalaine

Marked from \$2.75 Down to \$2.00 Yd.

A fashionable fabric for summer dresses, light weight coats, linings, etc., full line of newest Spring colors.

54 Inch—Cream Coating

Marked from \$4.00 Down to \$2.68 Yd.

In fancy basket weaves, all pure wool, correct for light weight Summer wraps or coats, priced extremely low.

32 Inch—Mary Jane Prints

Marked from 45c Down to 28c Yd.

New 1927 patterns that tub and wear well in house dresses, children's frocks, etc. Styles and colors are very attractive.

36 Inch—Gypsy Prints

Wholesale cost 85c Sale 45c Yd.

Washable—smart dainty styles and colorings for Summer wash dresses or children's wear, and mind you, they are all silk!

400 Seamless Crinkle Bedspreads

Retail value \$2.00 Sale Price \$1.58 Each

Cream grounds with rose, blue, gold and helio stripes, washable. Size 80x105, long enough to take the place of a sham.

BEATTIE & MCGUIRE

Flier's Lack of Self-Acclaim Praised by President Coolidge

Speech Welcoming Colonel Lindbergh and Presenting Flying Cross Strasses Traits of Character Which Made "Perfect Exhibition of Art" Possible

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was welcomed home today by President Coolidge as "an illustrious citizen of our republic, a conqueror of the air and a strengthener of the ties which bind us to our sister nations across the sea."

Concluding his brief address of welcome, the President bestowed upon Colonel Lindbergh the Distinguished Flying Cross "as a symbol of appreciation for what he is and what he has done."

Praising the young airman's conduct abroad, where he was acclaimed by kings and rulers, Mr. Coolidge declared, "The absence of self-acclaim, the refusal to become commercialized, which has marked the conduct of this sincere and genuine exemplar of fine and noble virtues has endeared him to everyone."

"He has returned unspoiled," the President said. "He has brought his unsullied fame home."

Mr. Coolidge spoke as follows:

"My fellow countrymen: It was in America that the modern art of flying of heavier-than-air machines was first developed. As the experiments became successful, the airplane was devoted to practical purposes. It has been adapted to commerce in the transportation of passengers and mail and used for national defense by our land and sea forces."

"Beginning with a limited flying radius, its length has been gradually extended. We have made many flying records. Our army fliers have circumnavigated the globe. One of our navy men started from California and flew far enough to have reached Hawaii, but being out of his course landed in the water. Another officer of the Navy has flown to the North Pole. Our own country has been traversed from shore to shore in a single flight."

"The Next Great Feat"

"It had been apparent for some time that the next great feat in the air would be a continuous flight from the mainland of America to the mainland of Europe. Two courageous Frenchmen made the reverse attempt and passed to a fate that is yet unknown. Others were speedily turning their preparations to make the trial, but it remained for an unknown youth to tempt the elements and win. It is the same story of valor and victory by a son of the people that shines through every page of American history."

"Twenty-five years ago there was born in Detroit, Mich., a boy, representing the best traditions of this country, of a stock known for its deeds of adventure and exploration. His father, moved with a desire for public service, was a member of Congress for several terms. His mother, who dowered her son with her own modest charm, in with us today. Educated in the profession of school-teaching, she has permitted neither money nor fame to interfere with her fidelity to her duties."

"Too young to have enlisted in the World War, her son became a student at one of the big state universities. His interest in aviation led him to an army aviation school, and in 1925 he was graduated as an airplane pilot. In November, 1926, he had reached the rank of captain in the officers' reserve corps. Making his home in St. Louis, he had joined the 11th Observation Squadron of the Missouri National Guard."

"How the Army Judged Him

"Some of his qualities noted by the army officers who examined him for promotion, as shown by reports in the files of the militia bureau of the War Department, are as follows: 'Intelligent,' 'industrious,' 'purposeful,' 'dependable,' 'purposeful,' 'alert,' 'quick of reaction,' 'serious,' 'deliberate,' 'stable,' 'efficient,' 'frank,' 'modest,' 'congenial,' 'a man of good moral habits and regular in all his business transactions.' One of the officers expressed his belief that the young man 'would successfully complete everything he undertakes.' This reads like a prophecy."

"Later he became connected with the United States mail service, where he exhibited marked ability, and from which he is now on leave of absence."

"On a morning just three weeks ago yesterday, this wholesome, earnest, fearless, courageous product of America rose into the air from Long Island in a monoplane christened, 'The Spirit of St. Louis,' in honor of his home and that of his supporters. It was no haphazard adventure. After months of most careful preparation, supported by a valiant character, driven by an unconquerable will and inspired by the imagination

and the spirit of his Viking ancestors, this reserve officer set wing across the dangerous stretches of the north Atlantic. He was alone. His destination was Paris."

"A Perfect Exhibition of Art"

"Thirty-three hours and thirty minutes later, in the evening of the second day he landed at his destination on the French flying field at Le Bourget. He had traveled over 3600 miles and established a new and remarkable record. The execution of his project was a perfect exhibition of art."

"This country will always remember the way in which he was received by the people of France, by the President, and by their Government. It was the more remarkable because they were mourning the disappearance of their intrepid countrymen who had tried to span the Atlantic on a western flight."

"Our messenger of peace and good will had broken down another barrier of time and space and brought two great peoples into closer communion. In less than a day and a half he had crossed the ocean over which Columbus had traveled for 69 days, and the Pilgrim Fathers for 66 days, on their way to the New World."

"But, above all, in showering applause and honors upon this genial, modest, American youth, with the naturalness, the simplicity, and the poise of true greatness, France had the opportunity to show clearly her good will for America and our people. With like acclaim and evidences of cordial friendship our Ambassador Without Portfolio was received by the rulers, the governments, and the peoples of England and Belgium. From other nations came hearty messages of admiration for him and for his country. For these manifold evidences of friendship we are profoundly grateful."

"Absence of Self-Acclaim"

"The absence of self-acclaim, the refusal to become commercialized, which has marked the conduct of this sincere and genuine exemplar of fine and noble virtues, has endeared him to everyone. He has returned unspoiled."

"Especially has it been delightful to have him refer to his airplane as somehow possessing a personality and being equally entitled to credit with himself, for we are proud that in every particular this silent partner represented American genius and industry. I am told that more than 100 separate companies furnished materials, parts, or service in its construction."

"And now, my fellow citizens, this young man has returned. He is here. He has brought his unsullied fame home. It is our great privilege to welcome back to his native land, in behalf of his own people, who have a deep affection for him, and have been thrilled by his splendid achievement, a colonel of our Republic, a conqueror of the air and strengthener of the ties which bind us to our sister nations across the sea, and a President of the United States, I bestow, the Distinguished Flying Cross as symbol of appreciation for what he is and what he has done, upon Col. Charles A. Lindbergh."

TOURISTS CONTRIBUTE TO OLD NORTH CHURCH

The Lantern League of the Old North Church, Salem Street, has been organized. Many tourists from distant parts of the country besides the local people with patriotic interests, have expressed a desire to contribute to the Old North Church, and an opportunity is thus offered. The league already has several hundred members and many of the visitors are taking memberships.

The parishes that will be guests next Sunday forenoon at the 10:45 service will be St. Matthews, South Boston, and St. Luke's, Chelsea. The free bus will run as usual from Park Street subway, beginning at 10:10 a. m.

PROVIDENCE BOY GETS CANADIAN MEDAL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11 (AP)—The bronze medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Association was presented to R. S. Coleman of this city by Lieut.-Gov. Norman S. Case at the state house today in recognition of his bravery in saving the life of a girl at Pointe Claire, Que., on June 24, 1926.

Young Coleman, a student at the Technical High School, is a former Canadian sea scout.

Saying "Hello, Folks" to Thousands in England



Colonel Lindbergh Acknowledging Greetings on His Arrival at Croydon Airport, England. Photo Shows Alanson B. Houghton, United States Ambassador to England (Left), With a Military Aide on the Right. The Figure in the Center Needs No Identification.

NATION HONORS CAPT. LINDBERGH

(Continued from Page 1)

the return of General Pershing and the World War troops, parades of great civic bodies as well as military organizations. Some have been longer and more elaborate, but none has been expressive of more heartfelt commendation and acclaim. It is admitted that the youthful flier is peculiarly his mother's but otherwise he is "ours" in Washington today. He belonged to a worthy represented every man, woman, and child along the road.

Lindbergh Homecoming Becomes National Fete as America Pays Honor

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Charles A. Lindbergh came home today from his great adventure in the air to receive from his fellow countrymen full homage and from President Coolidge an official welcome and the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Half a million people in the Nation's capital did him honor in the greatest reception any individual, whether king, conquering hero or private citizen, ever has received in Washington's history.

Sharing glory with her son was Mrs. Evangeline L. Lindbergh, Detroit school teacher, who awakened today after a night under the roof of the temporary White House as the guest of the President and Mrs. Coolidge, where Colonel Lindbergh, too, will make his home during his 45 hours in the capital.

While the official reception awaited him on shore, the "Lone Eagle" who braved the vastness above the Atlantic to make the first New York-to-Paris flight was given a foretaste of honors long before his ship, the scout cruiser Memphis, found her way through a great fleet of welcoming private and official craft on the Potomac.

Welcome Begins at Sea.

Celebration of his homecoming began ere the Memphis had sighted home shores as seaplanes thundered their way to sea to give the aviator the fliers' welcome. Again at the Virginia capes more airplanes and

many surface craft greeted him, waving their welcomes.

Although Colonel Lindbergh had retired when the Memphis anchored for the night at Piney Point, near the mouth of the Potomac, citizenry there lit bonfires in his honor and circled around the cruiser in motor-

exchanged their greetings in privacy, talking and having luncheon alone together in his stateroom.

At noon Mrs. Lindbergh turned over her son to the Nation, and Colonel Lindbergh set foot again on his native soil and was met by three Cabinet members, Secretary of War

He Chats With the Prince of Belgium



This Picture Was Taken at a Reception in Brussels.

boats while they staged an impromptu, but enthusiastic serenade. With the coming of daylight, the Memphis weighed anchor and began the last lap of the long voyage from France to the Navy Yard here. Nearly a hundred army, navy, marine corps, air mail and commercial airplanes soon picked her up and formed an escort to Washington along with several army and navy blimps.

While overhead the airplanes' motors roared their noisy refrain and circled about high in the sky in formations, not dissimilar to those of wild geese in flight, the Memphis with her famous passenger ran at slow speed, picking her way carefully up the narrow channel of the river.

With his aerial escort forming one of the largest aircraft concentrations of American aviation history, and because of a flying man's love for a display of air prowess, Colonel Lindbergh was keenly interested in the airplanes' maneuvers, probably contrasting the difference between the host of machines overhead with his lone "hup-off" three weeks ago to cross the ocean.

Mother Greets Him First

The first and fitting welcome for the aviator—the greeting of his mother—came when the Memphis dropped anchor at the Washington navy yard. Mrs. Lindbergh boarded the cruiser soon after she docked and for nearly an hour took precedence in the greeting of her son over the Government's highest officials, waiting near by to extend the tribute of the Nation. The mother and son Davis, Secretary Wilbur of the Navy,

and Postmaster-General New, two groups from the Senate and House, and a Washington citizens' committee, headed by John Hays Hammond, when he accompanied by his mother when he disembarked.

After the reception, Colonel Lindbergh received a tribute which probably struck even closer to his heart when he walked through a double line of 200 aviators, many of them likewise famous for flying exploits, to the automobile in which he and his mother and Mr. Hammond rode in the parade of 2000 soldiers, sailors and marines past the Capitol and up Pennsylvania.

After his automobile and triumphal procession passed through streets, packed thick with wildly cheering

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hundreds of thousands of people, Colonel Lindbergh in the shadow of the lofty shaft, dedicated to the memory of the father of the country, received his greatest honor. This was the official welcome of the American Nation as expressed by the President, and the Government's highest aviation decoration, the first distinguished flying cross.

Long before the scheduled hour of 2 p. m. for the ceremony thousands of people massed about the monument. President Coolidge stood alone on the platform to greet the aviator, while around it were massed the leading officials of the Government and the diplomatic corps, the latter wearing their brilliant uniforms bedecked with medals.

After the decoration ceremony the young pilot expressed his gratitude for the admiration of his homeland in a brief reply.

Then he heard the crackling salvo of one of the greatest displays of fireworks in the history of Washington, touched off in his honor with many of the pieces depicting his epic flight. During the display the aviator and his mother left with the President for the temporary White House at Dupont Circle where they remained out of sight of the admiring thousands for the remainder of the afternoon and rested for the Cabinet dinner in the evening given by the President in his honor.

Following the dinner Colonel Lindbergh was to attend a reception of the Minnesota State Society, the State of his boyhood days, at the Willard Hotel and from there go to a reception by the National Press Club at the Washington Auditorium which is expected to be attended by 6000 persons.

\$6,000,000 Participate

The tribute of the Nation to the youthful flier was participated in not alone by the National Capital, but by the vast radio audience of America, comprising some 30,000,000 people. Today was Lindbergh Day on the radio—50 of the largest stations in the United States being linked for an 11-hour continuous program, the first continued radio-casting of such length for a single event in history.

Not only did the United States hear the description of his welcome and the President's and his address, but the National Broadcasting Company in charge of the hookup sent the accounts to London, Buenos Aires, Paris and Cape Town. The program was to run from noon until 11 o'clock tonight.

Business was suspended in government offices and practically every private mercantile establishment during the afternoon, the government departments closing at noon, an hour earlier than usual, to permit the employees to participate in the reception. A cordon of mounted police and cavalry guarded the flier during his parade to the monument grounds, while there the 2000 soldiers and sailors who marched in the procession were ordered to break ranks and guard Colonel Lindbergh and the President from any rush of the admiring throng.

The honors and decorations the young pilot received today are not so confusingly numerous. The Smithsonian Institution's Langley Medal and the National Geographic Society's Hubbard Medal, respectively for aviation and exploration achievements, were the highest order. The most notable of the awards.

Lindbergh Stamp Presented

Postmaster-General New presented to the air mail pilot, the Post Office Department's tribute, the reproduction of the new Lindbergh air mail stamp which was struck off in his honor. At the National Press Club reception, Colonel Lindbergh was to receive a scroll for his achievement. The highest award of the United States Flag Association—its cross of honor—for his glorification of the flag is another decoration while representatives of War Veterans' organizations, will give him a memorial of their admiration.

The mail pilot, too, received one of the largest consignments of letters for any individual in American postal records—500,000 letters, many of which were especially taken by airplane to Washington for his arrival. A letter from this consignment was given Colonel Lindbergh on his landing from the Memphis by Mr. New.

DR. PAYSON SMITH TO ADDRESS STUDENTS

Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for the State of Massachusetts, will be the speaker at the graduation exercises of the Bryant & Stratton School, to be held in Jordan Hall, on the evening of June 24. Dr. Smith will address the largest class the school has ever graduated. Henry E. Wry, organizer of the Old South Church will play and a men's quartet with Walter H. Kidder as bass will sing.

Diplomas will be awarded to students who have completed the requirements of the business administration, general business, stenographic, secretarial, commercial teachers' and mechanical accounting courses.

SECOND LARGEST BOND WEEK
NEW YORK, June 11.—The week's new bond offerings were \$253,368, the second largest week of the year, and comparing with \$76,088,000 last week, and \$108,193,000 in the corresponding week of 1926.

STORAGE
for any part or all of your
Household Goods and Furniture
Individual Storage Rooms
Vaults for Valuables
Arrangement for
Packing and
Shipment
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
Edward L. Wingate, Gen. Mgr.

RECENT DIVIDENDS
Interest 2-1/2% June 15
5%
East Cambridge Savings Bank
East Cambridge, Mass.
292 Cambridge Street

Happiest of All



MRS. EVANGELINE L. LINDBERGH

N. E. TYPOGRAPHERS TO MEET IN MAINE

Annual Convention of Union to Be Held in Portland

PORTLAND, Me., June 11 (AP)—The eighteenth annual convention of the New England Typographical Union, comprising representatives of 50 unions, will be held in this city June 27 and 28. This will be the first time since 1912 that the Portland Union has entertained the New England organization.

Officers will be elected by the business session on Monday in the Eastland Hotel, which has been named convention headquarters. Carl E. Verrell, secretary of the Portland Union, is one of the candidates for president.

Charles F. Howard of Indianapolis, president of the International Typographical Union, and J. W. Hays, secretary, have been invited to speak at the dinner Monday night at the Duncroft for the second. The New England apprentices will convene during the journeymen's convention.

WEST ROXBURY FETE FOR CHURCH BENEFIT

Children from West Roxbury and Roslindale, participated in a garden fete, at the Arnold estate, in West Roxbury, this afternoon, that was held for the benefit of the First Parish (Unitarian) Church, West Roxbury. The estate possesses one of the oldest mansions in this section. It is now the home of the Rev. Harold G. Arnold, minister of the church.

"Spreading the News," a play by Lady Gregory, was presented by the young people of the parish, followed by a Denishawn "garden scene," consisting of a ballet and diversions.

Children taking part in the program were Frances Rossi, Elizabeth Cummings, Evelyn Rounding, Jeanette White, Carrie Stone, Phyllis Cram, Elsa Janda, Lillian Sible, Kathryn Woodberry, Leona Ruegle, Laura Huegle, Constance Gough, Alice Stone, Barbara Eldridge, Elizabeth Cunningham, Mark Twiss, Elizabeth Bernstein, and Miss Doris Clifford, who dances with Miss Olive Mayer, the teacher.

"Where Do We Go From Here?" Queries Col. Lindbergh



Here "Young America" is Seen at Cherbourg, France, With Some Veteran French Army Officers. This Picture Was Taken Just Before His Departure for the United States.

REACTIONARY TENDENCY IN STOCK MARKET

Bear Traders Uncover New Weak Spots—Closing Is Heavy

NEW YORK, June 11.—Stock prices turned reactionary today, when heavy selling for both accounts developed in several sections of the list. General new weak spots were uncovered by bear traders. Some selling also was influenced by the approach of Federal income tax payment and the belief that the market was entitled to at least a technical reaction after its recent extended advance.

Commercial Solvents B, which broke wide open yesterday, fell another 7 points today. Pierce Arrow preferred and Pittsburgh Coal extended their early losses to 4 1/2 points and Cluett Peabody broke 4 to a new low level for the year. South Boston Sugar (old) and Texas-Panorican Trust also were freely liquidated.

Hudson Motors displayed individual strength, but the other motor cars were rather free supply on reports of a seasonal curtailment of production by several leading manufacturers. United States Steel common also paid related attention to the seasonal decline in output. Rails yielded with the industrials with the exception of merger issues showing the largest declines.

The closing was heavy. Total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Foreign exchange showed steady with demand sterling around 48.5-5, and French franc around 49.0-5.

Although the week's new bond issues aggregated close to \$250,000,000, prices in the market for listed bonds held fairly steady today, with some apparent increase in the buying of high grade investment securities.

There is a growing feeling in bond circles that the recent general recession in prices has brought liquidated mortgages down to a level where they are again in a position to compete with new issues.

However, no noticeable change in the market is expected until the July reinvestment demand begins to appear. Hope is expressed that the coming into the market around the first of the month will be instrumental in clearing away a fair portion of the surplus of new issues now on dealers' shelves.

Little activity was apparent in today's trading. United States Government issues were quiet and steady. Convertible issues, which have held the center of the market since the week, were irregular. International Telephone 5 1/2 moved up slightly, while Erie D was eased off on profit taking. American Express Paper 5 were up nearly a point.

Prices in the foreign group showed few changes, and trading was in moderate volume.

ESTIMATE OF WINTER WHEAT IS BELOW FIVE-YEAR AVERAGE

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Department of Agriculture places the indicated crop of winter wheat at 537,000,000 bushels, or 1.5 per cent below the 538,500,000 indicated May 1, a harvest of 625,500,000 in 1926, and five-year average of 540,000,000 bushels. This compares with 537,000,000 bushels, or 1.5 per cent below the 538,500,000 indicated May 1, a harvest of 625,500,000 in 1926, and five-year average of 540,000,000 bushels.

The principal crops on June 1 are compared as follows in percentages of normal:

Crop	May 1, 1927	May 1, 1926	Five-Year Avg.
Winter wheat	72.2	85.5	74.5
Spring wheat	78.8	78.8	78.8
Oats	81.5	81.5	81.5
Rye	87.5	87.5	87.5
Alfalfa hay	87.5	87.5	87.5
Pasture	87.5	87.5	87.5

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: It is fairly obvious that the speculative structure has been weakened. A reactionary movement of the market portions at this time would be a healthy development for all but overextended investors. The market continues to act as the satisfaction of the principal crops on June 1 is compared as follows in percentages of normal:

Hayden, Stone & Co., Inc.: It is rather a dangerous condition in that it tends to unduly to stimulate the market, but it is not necessarily a bad thing. The general level of property, which, however, values sharply from one industry to another, and the market of investment funds, may well keep standard investments on a higher plane than we have been accustomed to in years past, but even surplus credit arising from the market would not indefinitely make stocks worth more than investors are willing to pay for them.

W. J. Wollman & Co., New York: It is probable that in the present state of the money market and the outlook of the fields of industry represented, the investment field, the highest grade industrial and public utility securities afford the most advantageous and safest avenue for purchase.

J. S. Sachs & Co., New York: There must be necessary adjustment some time, and while there are no definite indications when this will be, there is no indication of a general market recovery to take a hand except in the consideration of securities of the most stable character.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hents & Co., New York 1926.)

Grade	Open	High	Low	Close
July	12.14	12.14	12.14	12.14
Sept.	12.14	12.14	12.14	12.14
Dec.	12.14	12.14	12.14	12.14
Jan.	12.14	12.14	12.14	12.14
Feb.	12.14	12.14	12.14	12.14
Mar.	12.14	12.14	12.14	12.14

CHICAGO BOARD

Grade	Open	High	Low	Close
July	12.14	12.14	12.14	12.14
Sept.	12.14	12.14	12.14	12.14
Dec.	12.14	12.14	12.14	12.14
Jan.	12.14	12.14	12.14	12.14
Feb.	12.14	12.14	12.14	12.14
Mar.	12.14	12.14	12.14	12.14

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Abn.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am. Adm.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Can.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Cel.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Chem.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Cit.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Cl.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. C. & P.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. D.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. E.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. F.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. G.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. H.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. I.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. J.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. K.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. L.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. M.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. N.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. O.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. P.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Q.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. R.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. S.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. T.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. U.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. V.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. W.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. X.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Y.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Z.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Am. Abn.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am. Adm.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
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Am. Chem.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Cit.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Cl.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. C. & P.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. D.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. E.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. F.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. G.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. H.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. I.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. J.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. K.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. L.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. M.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. N.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. O.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. P.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Q.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. R.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. S.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. T.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. U.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. V.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. W.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. X.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Y.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Z.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2

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Am. Abn.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am. Adm.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Can.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Cel.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Chem.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Cit.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Cl.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. C. & P.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. D.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. E.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. F.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. G.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. H.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. I.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. J.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. K.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. L.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. M.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. N.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. O.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. P.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Q.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. R.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. S.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. T.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. U.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. V.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. W.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. X.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Y.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Z.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2

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Am. Adm.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Can.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Cel.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Chem.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Cit.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Cl.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. C. & P.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. D.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. E.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. F.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. G.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. H.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. I.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. J.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. K.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. L.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. M.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. N.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. O.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. P.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Q.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. R.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. S.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. T.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. U.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. V.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. W.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. X.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Y.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Z.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2

Am. Abn.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am. Adm.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Can.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Cel.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Chem.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Cit.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Cl.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. C. & P.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. D.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. E.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. F.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. G.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. H.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. I.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. J.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. K.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. L.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. M.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. N.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. O.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. P.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Q.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. R.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. S.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. T.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. U.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. V.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. W.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. X.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Y.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Z.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Aa.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Bb.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Cc.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Dd.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Ee.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Ff.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Gg.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Hh.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Ii.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Jj.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Kk.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Ll.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Mm.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Nn.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Oo.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Pp.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Qq.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Rr.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Ss.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Tt.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Uu.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Vv.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Ww.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Xx.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Yy.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Zz.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Aa.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Bb.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Cc.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Dd.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Ee.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Ff.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Gg.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Hh.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Ii.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Jj.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Kk.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Ll.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Mm.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Nn.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Oo.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Pp.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Qq.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Rr.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Ss.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Tt.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Uu.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Vv.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Ww.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Xx.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Yy.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Zz.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Aa.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Bb.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Cc.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Dd.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Ee.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Ff.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Gg.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Hh.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Ii.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Jj.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Kk.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Ll.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Mm.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Nn.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Oo.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Pp.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Qq.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Rr.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Ss.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am. Tt.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
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Local Classified Advertisements

ROOMS TO LET
ALLSTON, Mass. — Attractively furnished front room, next to bath, cool in summer, with beautiful outlook; homelike atmosphere for better class person. Aspinwall 5394.

BOSTON, 100 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—
comfortable front room, June 15th to Sept.
10th; double \$5, single \$5; housekeeping privi-
leges if desired; transients accommodated.
M. T. CLARK, Tel. Coplay 6815-M.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 19 Norway St., Suite
—Desirable room with privileges; moderate
rental; ladies only. Tel. Copley 0890-W.

BOSTON—5 minutes Christian Science church
near Fenway, for summer months. Box J-265
The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 60 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Pleasant ant. room on second floor; permanent or transient; *Christian Scientist preferred.*

BOSTON—Two cheerful connecting corner rooms, overlooking church park. Suite 40. W. End Ave. E. 17th St. 1772.

BOSTON, 156 Huntington Ave.—Large double rooms, also single room, very convenient; quiet house. Copley 9650-S.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Pleasant rooms for permanent guests; transients accommodated.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Furnished room in pleasant apartment near carline; 5 minutes from Kenmore Station; privileges if you like. Tel. 421-220, The Christian Scientist Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, 27 Brook Street—Nicely furnished single or double; meals optional; price reasonable.

LADIES DESIRING ROOMS
FENWAY CLUB
 offers you modern, attractive, reasonable accommodations; permanent and transient; and single and double rooms. Located at 1125 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Kea. 1902.

NEW YORK CITY—Charming student rooms tastefully furnished, secure, heat, bath, shower, refrigerator, TV, \$11. call after 4. CATHRAL, 6 Charles St.

NEW YORK CITY, 850 West End Ave., 12th floor, 2nd room, 2nd bath, 2nd kitchen, double rooms; congenial atmosphere; private house.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West—Attractive bath-sitting rooms for couples, kitchen facilities. Apt. 6-W. Traveler 5687.

NEW YORK CITY, 145 West 105th St., 10th floor, 2nd room, 2nd bath, 2nd kitchen, 30 cleaners, roomers. Academy 2253, morning or evening.

NEW YORK CITY, 230 West 99th St.—Household, attractive, 2nd room, 2nd bath, 2nd kitchen, 30 ft. and \$10. JENKES.

NEW YORK CITY, 320 Central Park West—

ATTN: ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED: apt., detached bungalow, 6 rooms, central heat, large front porch, \$70.00 per month. Call Mrs. J. E. Smith at 8-9000.

NEW YORK CITY, 607 West End—Large apartment or single room, airy; artistically furnished for guests. Call Mrs. M. J. O'Connell at 8-9000.

NEW YORK CITY, 11 East 48th St., Apt. 1B—R-outside room, private; business girls, nurses or student. GRISWOLD.

NEW YORK CITY 2nd Ave. West 190th St., Apt. A-2—2 bedrooms, bath, front room, also single front. Audobon 6840.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS WOMEN wants unfurnished home-furnishing room. Mr. P. J. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WANTED—Brighten or Brookline room with light housekeeping privileges by young woman, 20-25 years old. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MARRIAGE WITH ATTENTION

PLASKANT country home where one may rest and study. MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 21-4.

Tenacre
PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest home of refinement, attractively appointed; experienced care if needed; illustrated booklet upon request. Tel. 758. New Jersey State License.

PAYING GUESTS
HILLSVIEW
CANTON, MASS.—Commuting distance from Boston; delightful situation; comfortable accommodations. Call or write for particulars.

Phone Kenners 0172 or Canton 0402-B.
MONTCLAIR, N. J. - PRIVATE HOME
FOR STUDY AND RECREATION
VERY ATTRACTIVE
TELEPHONE MONTCLAIR 3050

SUMNER BOARD
BRIARCLIFF FARM
(SPICK AND SPAN)

AGAIN ORIENTS OLD AND NEW PATRONS
Altitude 1100 feet; only sixty miles from Boston, near Parkman's neck; lake on premises; accommodates 25; breakfast, separate tables; tennis; bath; farm delicacies and genuine hospitality; \$15-20; seven one-room bungalows; open May 15 to Nov. 30; 1400 York-Lyndeborough, N. H. Telephone connection.

FOR BOYS, 7 to 14 Years - Mother's living

care, lifting, camping, fishing with experienced anglers, and more. For more information, call or write MRS. FRED J. SEB, "Artsave," Upper Jay, N.Y.

JAFFREY, N. H.—The Debraurs, near Comb, offer a variety of services: home cooking, garden vegetables; motoring; hiking; 30 min. to White Beach; references. MRS. WM. BUNCE.

MAINE BECKONS YOU

Stonewall, West Newfield, Maine, now open for week-end and vacation parties. An ideal private country estate where the distance to the mountains is only 12 miles. Distinctive White Mountains and beach resorts, 100 miles from the city. For more information, call or write Sanford, Me., where Christian Science Church is located. Running hot and cold water and both electric and gas. For more information, accommodations limited to 12. Rates and reservations. Call or write Mrs. J. M. RICKER, P. O. Box 1, West Medford, Maine.

VERMONTAIN FARM

SAXTON'S RIVER, VERMONT

Make your reservations now for a delightful vacation, where fresh air, beautiful scenery, best home food abound. Frolics until you're blue in the face.

WOULD YOU LIKE A VACATION in delightful camp in places on shore of Winoosiquette, "The Smile of the Great Spirit," with comfortable, clean, modern cottages, excellent food combine with opportunity for rest, study and recreation, at reasonable cost. Write for names and details to MRS. FRANCES M. GORELL, Pinehaven, Center Harbor, N. H.

SUNNIE BOARD WANTED

COUPLE, 2 children, 17 and 6 years, near bathing beach; commuting distance N. Y. C. Waterbury, Conn. 50 Gramatan Ave. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE
DRY GOODS STORE—LIMINARY
Small Store—Lady wishes to retire and offers a business of 10 years' standing and a profitable one. The store is in a good location, has two years to run; there are two show windows, smart up-to-date fixtures, and a large stock of goods. A good chance for two ladies to continue a successful stand. Box J-247, The Christian Science Monitor.

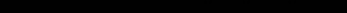
FOR SALE—Photograph studio, established 18 years; centrally located; low rent; north light. Excellent opportunity; bargain for sale. Box 107, EVER, 427 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

HAVING had years of experience in buying, schooling and playing polo for the past 15 years, I am now offering my services to anyone who would be interested in my services; have a large number of polo ponies and horses for sale. **THOS. MANGAN, 522 Old Magnolia St., New York City.**

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:	
BOSTON	
107 Falmouth St.	Tel. Back Bay 4330
NEW YORK	
270 Madison Ave.	Tel. Calenderia 3706
LONDON	
3 Adelphi Terrace	Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS	
5 Avenue de L'Opera	Gutenberg 43-71
FLORENCE	
11 Via Magenta	Tel. 23-408
PHILADELPHIA	
803 Fox Bldg.	Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO	
1458 McCormick Bldg.	Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND	
1658 Union Trust Bldg.	Tel. Cherry 7690

442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5085
KANSAS CITY
705 Commerce Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
626 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. FAber 2980
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3804
PORTLAND, ORE.
1022 N. W. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9385

Also by Local Advertising Representatives
in many cities throughout the United
States and other countries.



Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must be for at least two insertions.)

PIANO DEALERS
Used and Rebuilt
Grand-PIANOS-Upright
Steinway, Steinert, Jewett, Woodbury
GOOD PLAYER PIANO
for \$285
Convenient Terms of Payment
M. STEINERT & SONS
162 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

OFFICE FURNITURE
BOSTON—For sale, practitioner's office, Little Bldg., fixtures and furnishings, all of part; very attractive. Box 246, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED
COUPLE for country home, White Plains, N. Y.; two in family; woman to cook, wash, do housework; man to laundry; man for garden, men lawn; able driver car; can occupy two small rooms and private bath; beautiful surroundings; write stating salary, nationality, religion and age. Box 246, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN
SEVERAL church wishes capable men; interested; \$125 monthly to start. Box C-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS: small home; good wages. FREDERICK, 25 Ridge Drive, West Great Neck, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 241, Great Neck 365.

COMPANION-SECRETARY—Must be competent who can do secretarial and also the country during winter weather. In reply give nationality, religious experience, education, salary and salary required; all replies strictly confidential; Christian Scientist preferred. Box 246, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Woman with experience to assist in the care of two children; Christian Scientist preferred; good home to right party. C. H. McCLAY, 233 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

NEW ROACHELLE, N. Y.—Finger, watch, hair, cutter, manicure, experienced only; also opening for male resort. 465 Main St., Tel. N. 535.

WANTED—Young woman experienced in selling high grade goods in specialty shop; whole or part time; Christian Scientist preferred. Box J-297, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
CARPENTER—Experienced; willing to work for permanent connection. Box 246, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ENGINEER—Graduate engineer with seven years' experience in mechanical and electrical work; willing to work for permanent connection. Box 246, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN preparing for college wishes suitable employment; for summer; commuting distance New York City; preferable. Box 246, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG MAN (colored) desires position in private family as chambermaid and general work. MELVIN J. CLIFTON, 45 Warwick St., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
A SOPHOMORE at Simmons desires a position to work for her own account; for summer; commuting distance New York City; preferable. Box 246, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPABLE attendant-waitress desires position; willing to work for permanent connection. Box 246, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COLLEGE woman of refinement and intelligence with several years of practical experience; willing to work for permanent connection. Box 246, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CORRESPONDENT—Experienced for country, clear, concise letters; for permanent connection. Box 246, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DIETETIC HOUSEKEEPER
College trained; willing to work for permanent connection; for summer; commuting distance New York City; preferable. Box 246, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DAVIS SQUARE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
BUSINESS AND DOMESTIC Position
215 Elm St., N. Y. Tel. 246, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ALBERTA SMITH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
OFFICE POSITIONS
10 Park Row, N. Y. C. Suite 1400, Barclay 1229

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Men and Women Applicants
Cortlandt 255-260, 209 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
606 5th Ave., New York City Tel. 246, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HERBERT & BANCKER
COMMERCIAL AGENCY
48 E. 41st St., N. Y. C. Murray Hill 6833

LOUIS C. HARRIS—Opportunity for men and women seeking office positions; for summer; commuting distance New York City; preferable. Box 246, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MRS. ARBON AGENCY—Opportunity for men and women seeking office positions; for summer; commuting distance New York City; preferable. Box 246, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, INC. 110 W. 40th St., N. Y. C.—An intelligent, sympathetic service for men and women seeking business positions; personal interviews only. P. 2.

PERSONAL SERVICE
ACCOUNTING work of all kinds undertaken; certified copies submitted. A. M. NOWELL, C. P. A., Box 2008, Boston.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
Copying, dictating, shorthand, bookkeeping. MARY E. TRAYER
HOTEL BRUNSWICK, BOSTON, MASS.
Kennebec 6300

TEACHERS AND TUTORS
KATHARINE LA SHECK, Continental
Teacher of the French Language
180 North St., Buffalo, N. Y.

The SPEAKING VOICE
Private Lessons "Evening Classes"
WINIFRED WAID
STUDIO: CHICKERING HALL, West 57th St., NEW YORK CITY

HAIRDRESSING
JOSEPHINE YAKER
Shampooing and Manicuring
178 Tremont St., Boston Tel. Hancock 1448

DRESSMAKING
Wanted—Dressmaking, Renovating
Daily or take home.
ADAMS, 439 Pleasant St., Belmont 2781

ANTIQUES
WE pay the highest prices for antique furniture and other VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 75 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Apawamut 5561.

PRINTING
COTTON and GOULD
30 HAWLEY STREET, BOSTON
JOB PRINTERS Tel. Liberty 4100

BOOK REPAIRING
OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
CONTEMPORARY BINDERY
120 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Brookline 1500

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STANDARD FOUR-RANK KEYBOARD
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
37 Bromfield St., Boston Liberty 1394
DISTRIBUTION CORP. TYPEWRITER CO.
UNDERWOOD and REMINGTON Portables
All Makes of Standard Office Machines
Lowest Rental Rates

FURNITURE DEALERS
Another 3 Day Special
Breakfast Sets...
Solid Mahogany Gateleg...
Solid Mahogany Tea...
Wagon...
The "Wonder Window" Chair...
Altman Furniture Co.
30 Boylston St., Little Bldg., Lib. 3335
"A High Grade Store—And More"

MOVING AND STORAGE
NOBLE R. STEVES, Mover
I shall deem it a pleasure to serve the real estate of The Christian Science Monitor in their packing and storing; local and long distance; and furniture moving. 154 Harvard St., Boston 24. Telephone Yallow 2400.

WARREN COMPANY
10 HAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON
Conveying, packing, shipping, storage
Household and office effects. Local and long distance trips. Old reliable firm.
Best equipment.
TEL. LIBERTY 877-879

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Alabama
BIRMINGHAM

The BURGER-PHILLIPS CO.
Birmingham's Dependable Store
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Herman Saks & Co.
For Quality Silks
2nd Avenue at 18th St.

Kickernick
Patented Underdress
Distinctive features enable this feminine underdress to follow the mode, yet with modesty and comfort. No bulkiness, ample length where required—all strain removed. Several types, all modestly priced.

LOUIS SAKS
ZAC SMITH
STATIONERY COMPANY
Printing—Engraving
Office Furniture
201 First Avenue
"The House of Immediate Service"
We Appreciate Your Business.

GUARANTEE SHOE CO.
"For 21 Years Alabama's Best Shoe Store"
1914 Third Ave., Birmingham, Ala.
"Complete Furnishings for House or Cottage"
RICH'S
Only GOOD Shoes
For the Entire Family
"Don't ask for your size, ask to be fitted"

Marinello Beauty Parlors
Expert Manicuring, Permanent Waving
1914 Third Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. 6046
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

OSCE ROBERTS
Rubber Stamps and Printing
Tasty Pastry Bakery
1010 So. 15th Street
HENTSCHEL BROS.
Pocketbook Rolls a Specialty
WITTICHEN COIL & TRANSFER COMPANY
General Office, 323 First Avenue North
The Best Universal Coil and Cork
Main 8150

SALES LEASES
JEROME TUCKER
Real Estate Agency
2117 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.

UTOPIA DRY CLEANERS
J. B. JOYCE, Mgr.
HIGH CLASS CLEANING AND DYEING
Tel. Main 6537

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Alabama
BIRMINGHAM

"Candies of Distinction"
Made in our own sanitary factory. We select our fine quality ingredients, by inspecting our fine line of candies. See Our Saturday's Special. Also our Soda Fountain for exceptionally good Lunches and Cold Drinks. L. J. & E.
S. W. MARTIN, S. G. VAUGHAN
Mgr. Asst. Mgr.
Masters Tire Co.
Boats and Johnson Motors
Wood Pulp Fishing Tackle
200 S. 20th Street

MOBILE
SIMON'S HATS
MOBILE MONTGOMERY
BIRMINGHAM COLUMBUS, GA.
WINGFIELD-MEREDITH-DOBBS
GOOD TIRES SOLD RIGHT
Government and Dearborn Streets
Phone 3030

REYNOLDS MUSIC HOUSE
Reynolds for Radios, Victrolas, Records, Kodaks and Developing
REYNOLDS MUSIC HOUSE
JULIUS GOLDSTEIN
Jeweler
ROAL STREET
EAT SMITH'S BREAD
IT'S PURE
SMITH'S BAKERY
GORDON SMITH, Prop.
"Where Quality and Purity Count"
C. RAVIER & SONS
Bridal Bouquets and Floral Designs a Specialty
Decorative Palms for All Occasions
Bell Phone 714 Home Phone 714

MONTGOMERY
DIXIE ELECTRIC CO.
CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS
HUNTER ELECTRIC FANS
JOHNSON OUTBOARD MOTORS
EMPIRE MILKING MACHINES
FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE
PHONE 4690
Groceries, Meats, Poultry, Fish
Green Vegetables
BLACKMON'S

NACHMAN and MEERTIEF
"Montgomery's Best Store"
Dry Goods Notions Rugs
Ready-to-Wear Draperies
Black and White Taxi Co.
OPPOSITE UNION STATION
Phone 4280 PROMPT SERVICE
INTERSTATE GASOLINE
AND QUAKER STATE OIL
Are of Known HIGH QUALITY
SOUTH COURT STREET
DELICATESSEN COMPANY
Imported and Domestic Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries

Montgomery Mattress Factory
AWNINGS, AUTO SEAT COVERS
Old Mattresses Made Again as New
Call for Prices
"NUNN'S PLACE"
PREST-O-LITE BATTERIES
INVESTMENT CO. AND OIL
FEDERAL TIRES
Phone 530-21
BELL AND CATALA STREETS
PHONE 107
MONTGOMERY FRENCH
DRY CLEANING CO.
Fine Dyeing and Cleaning

Meet me at "HARRY'S PLACE"
BUFFALO ROCK
GINGER ALE
HIGHEST IN QUALITY
PHONE 413 215 MONROE ST.
KLEIN & SON
JEWELERS
The Gift Shop of Alabama
The Store of Individual Shops
ALEX RICE, Inc.
Court Square

Florida
CORAL GABLES
French Pot Ice Cream
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DAILY FEATURES

World Press

NATIVE POLICY

Read Daily Mail: "It would be disastrous," said Sir Abe Bailey in a characteristically vigorous and outspoken speech at Queenstown, "if there were any serious and grave divisions among the white races on the native policy."

His warning is well timed. A select committee of the House of Assembly is at present studying the Prime Minister's native bill. Upon that committee both General Hertzog and General Smuts are serving, and the three political parties are represented. European and native witnesses are to be heard, and the committee's task will be to reconcile the many conflicting views which prevail.

No more difficult task could be entrusted to the members of any legislature, but it must be performed with courage and with the determination, as far as possible, to improve the bills in such a way that their big underlying principles will be acceptable to the majority of the white population without doing violence to native hopes and aspirations.

Des Moines Registers: "If 'lindy' comes home on a warship, he will need more than five sandwiches to sustain him during the trip."

Friendship With France
London Morning Post: The corner stone of British policy is friendship with France, and we think it may also be said that the corner stone of French policy is friendship with England. If that friendship were by any mischance to be broken, and the two neighbors were to drift away from each other in coldness and misunderstanding, the dangers which threaten both would be enormously increased; but as long as they stand together in a cordial and general agreement, they mutually insure each other's safety. And as neither has any interest in war, but on the contrary, have both a great need and desire for peace, we may say that this friendship is the strongest power for peace in Europe today.

Providence Journal: We are for smaller money and more of it.

THE MONITOR READER

1. What is the famous German munitions company now manufacturing?—Week in Berlin.
2. What is the latest sign of Mexican progress?—Editorial.
3. Why cannot land be purchased in Australia's new capital?—World Press.
4. What place does American history hold in English schools?—Educational Page.
5. What is there deemed better than teaching?—Sayings.
6. What famous railroad tunnel will be completed this fall?—Among the Railroads.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They're Saying
PRESIDENT COLLIDGE: "It will be futile merely to show outward respect for our national emblem if we do not cherish in our hearts an unquenchable love of and devotion to the unseen which it represents."

JOHN MONROE: "Outward authoritative controls must change with changing moral values, but they cannot be dispensed with. Education is part of the method, but not the whole method. Ethics must always flow over into law."

WILLIAM CARTER: "Neighborliness is not hemmed in by latitude or longitude or any other geographical lines."

A Thought for Today
INTELLECT is stronger than cannon.
—Theodore Parker

In the Lighter Vein

PRODUCING RESULTS
Telegram received by a radio-casting station: "Your program coming in fine. Company went home an hour ago."

Chairman of Council: "As we have only the steeplejack's word that he mended the top of this church steeple, the committee propose that you go up and inquire if before we pay the steeplejack's bill."

LIQUID MEASURE
A farmer whose land had never been drained made up his mind to look out for another farm, and, meeting his landlord, he said: "I'm going to tie up this farm; nobody could grow anything out."

"Landlord: 'I'm sorry to hear it. If I take five shillings off per acre will you stop on?'"
"Deed no; land like that should never be let by the acre, but by the gallon."—Edinburgh Weekly Scotsman.

NOVEL METHODS
Mother: "Don't you think my son has many original ideas?"
Teacher: "Yes, especially in spelling."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Indian Reforms and Christianity

ONE noticeable effect of the recent political reforms in India is the encouragement of the growth of Christianity in that country. Recently Dr. V. S. Azariah, the first Indian to rise to the position of a bishop, pointed out in a sermon preached by him at Westminster Abbey that instead of the indifference and opposition to Christianity that many believed would result from the growth of nationalism in India, there had come to the fore a great admiration for it. It may, indeed, be foretold that if the supply of workers is adequate for the work to be done, the expansion of the Christian Church in the future will be enormous, the explanation for this being found in the introduction of the reforms of 1919.

There was obviously no intention on behalf of the British statesmen who introduced the new measure to weaken thereby the strength of the Hindus. Indeed, from the speeches of Lord Olivier, ex-Secretary of State, it would appear that the reformers were mainly thinking of Hindu nationalism, and were inclined to treat Muhammadans, Christians, Parsees, and other minorities with insufficient consideration. Nevertheless the reforms include in their very essence that which must cause the gradual disruption of Hinduism as it exists at present. In the process large fragments will almost inevitably be detached to the missionary religions.

The reforms are the British reply to the demands of a small but increasing number of educated Indians, whose education through the alien English language has been on Western models which preach the virtues of democracy, the equality of man, and all those ideas which are commonplaces in Great Britain. Naturally the advance made has therefore been in the direction of responsible government on democratic lines. The astonishing thing that must be realized in this connection is that the very idea of democracy is contrary to all that Hinduism stands for. Democracy connotes a united nation of people, who, whatever their variations in wealth, are as individuals all on one level. Hinduism lays great stress upon the groupings of individuals, all graded one above the other, the members of any one group being forbidden to eat, drink, or intermarry with those of any other.

A situation of this kind can only be maintained as long as the society that upholds it is untouched by outside influences, but despite the ignorance, lack of education, and hereditary shackles of the outcasts, Hinduism has even under the old conditions been constantly exposed to attack from missionary movements. Gradually the men of humble rank are discovering that there are other societies in the world which allow those who join them to hold up their heads among equals instead of obliging them to bow the neck of inferiority. Already in the one See of Dornakal it is said that the Christians are increasing by 10,000 converts a year, all at the expense of the Hindus, but in future the pace must be accelerated all over the country, for the reforms now add their secular influence to the doctrines preached by the Christian religion, and loudly proclaim the equality of man.

Agricultural Aid Plans

INSTITUTIONS designed to extend credits to farmers in the flooded areas of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana are being established as a part of the emergency plans. While the details of the arrangement as worked out by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, are interesting in themselves, the organizations planned are probably far more important for what they portend. Politically, agricultural aid has not been rendered impotent by reason of the veto of the McNary-Haugen bill and the adjournment of Congress. As a matter of fact, President Coolidge has himself acknowledged that some constructive plan would be evolved and submitted to the next Congress. The emergency in the flooded district has, therefore, offered that opportunity to test the practicability of extending agricultural succor without resorting to a scheme that would have no more than a veneer to cover its objectionable state subsidy. It is clearly recognized, of course, that the situation in the South calls for abundant giving from every channel that is practical, but aside from this, money furnished through such avenues as the foregoing must, naturally, be in the nature of loans.

In the first place, the intermediate credit banks and the Farm Loan Board plan to grant all the credits they are capable of to the farmers in the Mississippi flood district. As a further means of rendering aid, through local initiative three credit institutions have been organized. These have a capital of \$500,000 in Arkansas, \$500,000 in Mississippi and of \$750,000 in Louisiana. At the invitation of President Coolidge the representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce have met with Secretary Hoover and promised to duplicate the capital already raised locally. In other words the business interests outside the flooded district will subscribe capital to the extent of \$1,750,000 to lend to the credit institutions in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Through the capital so raised the corporations will be able to extend some \$3,500,000 in credits. The intermediate credit banks will be able to duplicate from three or four to one. The anticipation is that at least \$10,000,000 in loans will be available through the emergency credit institutions alone. Wherefore there should be a total borrowing power of nearly \$50,000,000 through all the agencies operating.

The total thus made available to the farmers within the area that was flooded should be ample to take care of all immediate needs. That in itself is a humanitarian step, but in the actual working out of the plan the country will be able to test the practicability of the farm credit scheme which has been advanced and which, according to report, is being seriously considered by the Administration. If the credit plan works successfully, it is reasonable to expect that something similar will be used in drafting perma-

nent farm relief legislation in the next Congress. Out of the present emergency, therefore, should come an experience which will redound to the permanent good of a vast population of the United States. And inasmuch as the present emergency plan has enlisted the co-operation of the industrial East the permanent plan finally determined upon should have the indorsement of the manufacturing community, a fact which should go far toward insuring its success.

Results of the Geneva Conference

THE International Economic Conference has performed a most useful service in clearing the air and laying down the lines on which international action might be taken for the removal of some of the outstanding obstructions to the freedom of commerce. It has passed unanimous resolutions emphasizing the necessity for a return to a reasonable tariff policy in Europe, and has demonstrated the interdependence of nations, and the folly of the idea that the disorganization of industry and the inflated currencies which followed from the war, can be corrected by high tariffs. Import and export prohibitions, arbitrary practices and disguised discriminations in the form of internal taxes or subsidies, export taxes on raw materials, which increase the price of production in foreign countries, and all such measures designed to promote the trade of one country at the expense of another, have been shown to be illusory in their effect, for they injure the nation which adopts them even more than its competitors.

The rudimentary doctrine that a nation cannot export unless it imports, and that all trade is an exchange of goods, and not a kind of warfare for the exclusion of the foreigner's wares, was accepted by the conference as a fundamental doctrine. Equality of treatment in the matter of tariffs, by the application of the most-favored-nation clauses in all commercial treaties, was also recognized as the just and proper method of commercial dealing between nations. The disadvantages of frequent changes in tariffs, which produce uncertainty and confusion in the making of contracts, have also been proclaimed, while the delegates of forty-five nations have put their names to a plea for giving fair treatment to foreigners trading in their midst. Moreover, to avoid disputes as to the interpretation of commercial treaties, the conference has laid it down that the arbitration of the Hague Court ought to be accepted.

But it may take a long time for the nations of Europe to learn the full meaning of the lessons which have been written on the blackboard at Geneva. Nations may still be inclined to think of trade in terms of war rather than of peace. Powerful interests are ranged behind the high tariffs; it may still be difficult to rid the world of the idea that the safest plan for a country is to aim at self-sufficiency. The deadweight of prejudice and long adherence to wrong habits of thought are not likely to be removed merely by a few weeks discussion at Geneva. Too much must not be expected from the conference, but considerable impetus can hardly fail to have been given to public opinion by the findings of the experts at Geneva. How far the governments will act depends on this opinion, but it is a hopeful sign that the French Government postponed the consideration of its tariff bill until the conference had finished its discussion.

We may, therefore, hope to see some definite action taken when the diplomatic conference meets in November to deal with import and export prohibitions and restrictions. This will afford a good opportunity for making a start and will be a test of the sincerity of the governments concerned.

Canada's Coming Celebration

THE Dominion of Canada on July 1 next will celebrate with country-wide festivities the sixtieth anniversary of the Nation's birth. The occasion will have peculiar interest for the people of the United States, and many thousands of visitors from that country will take part in the various celebrations. Reasons for this are many. Chief among them are the facts that the two countries are close neighbors, separated only by an imaginary line 3000 miles long unfortified for more than a century; that the two peoples have a common language and very similar political and social institutions; that each is the best customer of the other with trade exchanges of enormous and rapidly increasing proportions, and, what is practically unknown today, that the United States played an important, though unconscious, part in the selection of Canada's official name, "Dominion."

A booklet just issued by the Canadian Government's Bureau of Statistics discloses this last interesting information. This booklet explains how three facts made confederation, which is about to be celebrated, a practical instead of an academic question. These were, (1) a deadlock in the legislative assembly of Upper and Lower Canada; (2) notice given by the United States that the old reciprocity treaty would be abrogated, thus forcing Canada to look for new channels of trade and ways of promoting it; (3) intimidation from the British Government that Canada must to a large extent provide for its own defense.

Influence of the United States in the choice of the name "Dominion" was exerted in the discussions that preceded the adoption of the British North America Act. It had been proposed that Canada should be called the Kingdom of Canada. In the first draft of the British North America Act, prepared by Sir John A. Macdonald, the word "Kingdom" was used. Then it was pointed out that this name might be objectionable to the people of the United States. So it was set aside and the term "Dominion" was substituted. Exactly why this word was chosen is not recorded, but there is a tradition that it was suggested by the Bible text: "He shall have dominion from sea to sea."

Figures recently given by the Canadian Bureau of Statistics indicate the remarkable growth of the Dominion's commerce, the increase in its population, the astonishing energy of its people and the importance of such a close neighbor to the people of the United States. The Dominion's population on June 1, 1926, was estimated at 9,389,800, an increase in the five

years from June 1, 1921, of 600,817. The national wealth of Canada is estimated at \$22,000,000,000, which makes an average of \$2525 for every inhabitant. At the time of the adoption of confederation in 1867 the country's wealth was placed at \$1,500,000, making it fourteen times now what it was then.

Canadians bought goods from the United States in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1927, valued at \$687,746,410, an amount equal almost to \$69 per head of Canada's population. During the last fiscal year Canada sold to the United States goods worth \$466,419,539, so that the total trade between the two countries was \$1,154,165,949. This is \$400,370,000 more than the total trade of the Dominion with the whole British Empire. These big figures give practical and substantial reasons for good neighborliness between the two countries and for future cultivation of that mutual attitude.

Besides these business facts, there are good grounds for lively and admiring interest on the part of the people of the United States for Canada and the Canadians. There are many aspects of the manner in which the great and prosperous nation at the north conducts its business, its government and its social life that deserve close study and emulation from its larger neighbor. It will be worth while for visitors from the United States during the coming celebrations in the Dominion to observe these features of it with special care.

Artists and Not Art Needed

ART—does it give a country a strong position in the world? From time to time, it has been supposed to do so; and on occasion it undoubtedly has done so, especially when not left too much to its contemplative self, and when supported by abundant means and vigorous morals. Poetry, of all the arts, has the most often, perhaps, caused political currents to swerve this way or that. In proof of what even a small poem may accomplish, there stands the proverb about the writing of a nation's songs and the making of its laws. For the larger sort, no epic could be named but has had an influence on the grand affairs of state, and has in some more or less important manner affected diplomatic history.

After poetry, drama, which, in a modern view, possesses not only political and diplomatic, but also something like strategic, efficacy. Drama becomes, in such a case, part of a government's "cultural front." A writer in the Moscow Izvestia advises that the theater be put in the service of the Revolution; not that the stage should be used for agitation, but that all scenic resource should be turned to the improvement of the masses. Which is but the opposite of the wording of the program adopted by certain American organizations of conservative temper; more particularly those devoted to opera. Give the people the works of the masters in traditional style, and they will retain their affection for established order, is the sum of argument.

The Russian idea found fair exemplification, presumably, in the performances of the Moscow Art Theater Music Studio, which visited the United States two seasons ago. Here, an opera of the French school that in its original form represented European civilization of the nineteenth century, with society in grades and levels, was changed to picture a reformed civilization, with a society of no grades and no levels, on a heroic, heroless stage, the principal character being the chorus.

This "Carmenita" production, in all conscience, is a mere arrangement, spoiling a good old work of art and furnishing no good new one. It may beguile, but it certainly deceives, the masses. On the other hand, a conventional staging of "Carmen" is only a record of past achievement. It leaves the masses where it found them and gives them nothing to aspire to. For both sides in the controversy, one answer, probably, will do: The need is not so much for art as for artists.

Random Ramblings

In Ripon, England, where it is the custom for a horn to be blown at 9 o'clock every evening, the job of horn-blower, which dates back to Alfred the Great, goes to the man who succeeds in blowing his horn louder than anyone else. A true case of blowing one's own horn.

A ship load of sea water from off Portland, Me., has been shipped to New York for the Aquarium there because the water off the Maine coast is saltier than that off Manhattan. Maine always was noted for its salt fish.

A prune is a plum with the water dried out of it. You can put the water back by a process of soaking, but it will never be a plum again—always a prune. There's a lesson here, sure enough.

CAL seems to be popular in high circles this year. CAL Coolidge heads the list, with C.A. Lindbergh and C.A. Levine, of the team of Chamberlain and Levine, flying close behind.

It used to be that one had to wait until dark to view the stars, but with motion pictures "continuous all day" the stars may be viewed at any time.

The fact that President Coolidge is to be guarded by Redmen in the Black Hills gives another touch of color to the summer White House.

It should be at least another month or two before an American airman in Europe will be considered just another tourist.

These are the days when the amateur gardener wonders if he really did plant radishes in that row? Or was it lettuce?

Although American paper money is to be made smaller, it is likely that the shorter "long green" will go just as far.

Colonel Lindbergh's distance record can never be beaten. He flew from New York to the hearts of the whole world.

King Albert says he is alone in his classification as a Rotarian. No other king need apply.

In the discussion of prohibition, opinions are interesting, but the facts are convincing.

Hail, Columbia, happy land!

Remembering Luis

IT IS mainly because of Luis that we are so fond of Taormina. Of course, we liked the queer old town, with its brightness and the cobbled crooked footways set high above the seashore. We were in a condition to admit that, although a week in the headless interior of winter Sicily had made common comfort the unattainable.

We looked with misgiving on the large bare floors of the hotel, at the absurdly small oasis of rug, the chilly white porcelain toilet set, and shivered at the thought of the frigid water. And then we saw Luis in the doorway—Luis in a spotless white apron that reached to his heels—Luis with pine cones for kindling and a bundle of faggots.

"I think you like him hot," he said, pointing to a tiny stove. "You are of Uncle Sam, no? I like Americans." After Luis had built the fire, he closed the long doors that opened onto the tiny balcony, stopping a minute to look at the last clouds of color on the sea, before shutting out the night air. Then he brought in tapering brass jugs of hot water with fresh white towels across the tops. He turned down the bed clothes and brought an extra blanket which he laid at the foot of the bed, folded cunningly so that it might be very easy to pull up in the cool early morning hours.

Luis whistled, "Yes, We Have No Bananas," in approval of his work, put one more stick of wood in the stove, half shut the drafts, and left the room, closing the door carefully behind him. We looked at each other and sighed with contentment.

Two hours later Luis brought a big log to stoke the stove, sibilant, and ruddy through every crack by this time. He stood a minute uncertain in the shifting half light—then—

"You come from America. I am American, too." Luis took a much-folded paper from a bill fold, clumsy fingers caressing this, his "first paper"—dated ten years before.

"I live in America five years. My mother send me a letter to Brooklyn to my store. She askin' me to please come home. I sell my business for money—not much. I come home to Taormina. My mother not really need me. She only want see her son. That is not joke for Luis."

Luis stepped a little closer and dropped his voice. "I work very much, from in the morning five to at night ten. Maybe fifty cent one day. My wife she eat, my little boy eat, my little girl eat. We got one baby. One day—yes—I come again to Brooklyn. When? Luis cannot tell."

And then his quick smile showed white. "Tomorrow I think you wake up early. I show you something. I show you our mountain very early, when the sun he first see her. I like you should see that. I come for you."

He backed toward the door still smiling. "I hope you good-night."

He was gone. Slowly, luxuriously we began to get ready

for bed, warming ourselves front and back by the fire. What a chap to know how badly we needed a good thing. And finally the balcony doors were open again—for the fragrant air, the thin sounds from the beach, and the moonlight to come in. Utter peace—warmth—dark shadows on the walls playing fittingly with the moonlight—red cracks—

All too soon Luis was thumping at our door. Heavily we pulled on shoes, clad ourselves lightly and joined him. Luis smiled at our sleepy faces and dishevelment, himself immaculate and brisk.

"This way," and we followed him down the gray hall, through a window and onto a flat roof. The morning was just come. Below the still sea, faintly coloring and above the peak of Etna, her white plume rising straight into the pure air.

Luis whispered, "Look!" As the rising sun gave color to the mountain and the smoke grew fiery, as the sea reflected the changing sky, Luis was grave, noting each change, rapt before the majesty he was sharing with us.

And when, after the pageantry, the sun had really risen dazzling on the snow cap, Luis said simply to us, beauty still in his eyes:

"Every day I come on here to see."

Easily the lingering days slipped past. Luis, always devoted to his two Americans, gave us days of wonderful contentment. He kept our quarters spotlessly clean, and greatest blessing of all, stoked the rattle-trap little stove until, on even the longest days of raw wet winds, we returned from sight-seeing to warmth and comfort. Luis managed free times when he drove off with exuberant and intricate Sicilian idiom the swarms of would-be guides, and took us himself down to the fair at the fishing village far below on the curve of shore, up to the huddled huts on the overhanging crag—or showed us a Taormina not seen by tourists.

"The American people in Brooklyn very good to Luis five year ago," he would say.

But finally Luis shined our shoes for the last time, pressed our travel-worn clothes, brought our lunch for the day's run ahead, and carried our bags to the bus. Then—

"Luis, we want to help a little toward your passage money." Luis in a kindly manner pushed away the few bills which we offered to him.

"I love America. I think you good time here. I very glad. One day I go to America again. In America perhaps you see Luis."

And when we opened our lunch box, we found a spray of the first almond blossoms, and in labored writing on a scrap of paper—"For remember your American Luis."

L. P. L.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

TWO by-elections are pending which all political parties are watching eagerly as a test of the extent to which the country is behind the Government's intensely contentious Trade Union Reform Bill. The constituencies concerned are those of Bosworth and Westbury, which fell to the Conservatives by very narrow majorities in three-cornered contests at the last elections. The Liberals are confident that they can recapture both seats and are making immense efforts to do so. Labor is also hopeful, especially in the case of Westbury, where it claims that the large mining element in the electorate is solidly behind it. The Conservatives' prospects are doubtful. Should they succeed in holding either of the seats, however, it would immensely strengthen the Government's position.

A famous art collection comes under the hammer here July 13-15 in a sale now advertised of paintings and other works of art from Dorchester House, London, and Westbury, Gloucestershire, belonging to the estate of Sir George Holford. Examples of the work of such old masters as Botticelli, Titoretto, and Titian, besides Flemish and French tapestries, Sevres vases, Louis XV and Louis XVI timepieces, and sixteenth and seventeenth century miniatures, are included in the sale which means the final dispersal of treasures long the object of attention from connoisseurs. The collection originally included such rare volumes as a First Folio Shakespeare, a first edition of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and a first edition of Walton's "Angler," but these passed some time ago into other hands.

London householders are at last beginning to share in the advantages of cheap coal, which has already made possible the restarting of long-idle blast furnaces and other industrial works in the manufacturing districts. Measured in gold, house-coal prices here are now on the average only 39 per cent above those prevailing before the war. Measured in other commodities they are actually lower, the general cost of living being still 64 per cent above that of 1913. Household coal is thus selling in London today at from 31 to 52 shillings per ton. This compares with 80 shillings per ton to which average prices rose during last year's mines stoppage. The reduction means material relief to the ordinary family budget.

The Prince of Wales is exchanging the modest bachelor quarters he has hitherto occupied at the bottom of St. James' Street, for a more sumptuous residence in Marlborough House, the traditional London home of the Heir Apparent to the British throne. Extensive repairs and alterations are now being carried out in Marlborough House, but it is noticed that the suite of rooms usually occupied by the Heir Apparent's consort have been omitted from the preparations. The place is to be ready for occupation next winter after the Prince returns from Canada. As now arranged he sails from England in the Canadian Pacific Railway steamer Empress of Australia in July, and is expected back in September. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, hopes to be in Canada at the same time to attend Dominion Jubilee celebrations, returning, however, some weeks sooner.

British women in large numbers are adopting the traveling habits of their American sisters and, in addition to frequent trips to the Continent, are adding transatlantic crossings to their itineraries. When the liner Republic sailed from Southampton and Cherbourg recently more than three-quarters of the passengers were women, a large number of whom were quite alone and were planning trips of various lengths in the United States and Canada. There are a large number of British women of independent means to whom the increasing ease and comfort of Atlantic travel make an appeal, while thousands of business women who are limited to three or four weeks for their holiday and who have usually spent them in France or in English coast resorts are taking advantage of the moderate rates now prevailing for trips to the United States.

An incident in British politics within the past few days has recalled a famous electioneering incident. A very young man was running for Parliament when a heckler called out, "Does your mother know you're out?" The young man's reply was shot back, "Yes, and tomorrow she'll know I'm in." This proved to be a fortunate forecast, but the incident was slightly marred later when it appeared that the heckler was the family butler and the whole thing had been carefully rehearsed. Two similarly admitted bores have been perpetrated at the Oxford Union. One was: "Sir, have you received my anonymous letter threatening your assassination?" "Yes, sir, and I have dispatched a stinging answer to the unknown address." On another occasion the president was asked how he "had the face to

wear that dress shirt?" The reply was, "Do you refer, Mr. to my studded collar?"

After elaborate preparations and the exercise of a great deal of patience, gramophone records of the nightingale's song both by night and by day have been secured at Oxford, in Surrey. A mobile recording room, mounted on a motorcar chassis, was fitted up for the experiment and a fortnight was spent before records considered technically perfect were made. Miss Beatrice Harrison, the cellist, who coaxed the birds to sing for the wireless last year, again assisted and was successful in inducing the most popular feathered visitor of the English springtime to perform.

Sayings of the week: Next to the Americans we spend more on our pleasures than any people on earth.—A. G. Gardiner.

A man should no more be ruled by the majority in his political opinions than he is in his religious opinions.—F. A. Macquisten, M. P.

No agency promoting thrift on an independent and voluntary basis is comparable with the building society.—Enoch Hill.

I think that when the history of the post-war years in Europe is written, it is not improbable that the turning point toward progress and improvement will be considered to be the date when Great Britain returned to the gold standard.—F. C. Goodenough.

Real Christianity is a revolutionary idealism, which estranges conservatives because it is revolutionary, and the revolutionary because it is idealistic.—Dean Inge.

The finest and noblest work that any man can do is to help children to help themselves.—The Prince of Wales.

Investigations have now shown Americans that George III was not a tyrant and his ministers monsters, but rather were they mere victims of the economic theories of their age.—Prof. C. H. Vantyne.

Those who despair of the fortunes of the British Empire should remember that no great tyranny which has raised its head in the last hundred years has not been challenged and destroyed by the English people.—Lord Birkenhead.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judges of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Automobile Industry Development"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I have just been reading your excellent editorial in the Monitor on "Automobile Industry Development." The figures which you have quoted therein are indeed interesting and should cause even the superficial student of economics to do some serious thinking on this question in its relation to prohibition.

In your editorial you have quoted the total number of automotive vehicles registered for the year 1926 as being slightly over 22,000,000, while the new cars manufactured during that year had a wholesale value in excess of \$3,000,000,000.

It is not difficult, therefore, for one to imagine the part which the automotive industry contributes toward the wage payments of the United States.

In other words, when one considers the many lines of manufacturing businesses more or less closely related and very materially contributing to the development of the automotive industry, it is not difficult to see the important position it holds in the prosperity of our Nation.

With these facts in thought, I wonder what our friends the opponents of prohibition would say in an attempt to answer this question: What effect would an amendment or cancellation of the Volstead Act have upon automotive industry, and therefore upon the prosperity of our Nation?

More than a year ago, while at luncheon with a manufacturer in Toledo, O., the question of prohibition came up for a brief discussion. This man frankly admitted that he had a few bottles of liquor in his cellar and could get more any time he wanted it. He was also the owner of two cars, as well as the father of a son just approaching his early twenties.

After briefly discussing the merits and demerits of prohibition, this man said in a tone of finality: "I frankly admit that I occasionally take a drink of liquor when I think I want it, but if prohibition were to be annulled, and even light wines and beers allowed to return, I would sell my cars tomorrow—and I know of many more of my business friends who would do likewise."

In view of this enlightening statement, isn't it fair to ask the opponents of prohibition the question stated above: What effect would the annulment of the Volstead Act have upon the prosperity of our Nation?

New York, N. Y. C. C. STOCKFORD.